THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 123. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples moth patches, and all erudtions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, THE SYStem naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE! OF THE injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. Al such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY VS. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Gread Blood Purifier.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

ERADICATES ERUPTIVE AND ULCERATED DISEASES OF THE THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP AND SKIN,

Which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfec safety.

TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review" on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as render other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S
Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla,

Established pwards of 18 years. PREPARED BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1·25 pe battle, or 6 for $6·50.

MEDICAL DEPOT, NO. 104 S. TENTH STREET.

FIRST EDITION

MEXICO.

Progress of Discontent—The State in the Hands of Insurgents—A Great Revolution Impending.

A correspondent, writing from Matamoras, Mexico, on the 7th inst., says:—

The news from the interior of Tamaulipas is of an alarming character. It appears that the rebels are now nearly in possession of the whole State except this place, Carmargo, Meir, and Tampico. The federal forces have been defeated in the several encounters that they have had with the rebels. A small force of Vargas has intercepted the road between this and Victoria, the capital of the State, as also the Monterey rood. We shall have in a short time, say the 15th of this month, a general rising against the government of Juarez, headed by the best and tried chiefs of the republic, in favor of Porfirio Diaz.

Commerce is reduced here to a mere cipher, and now, with the present prohibitive tariff, no one can import, leaving out the present distracted and unsettled situation of this frontier.

Yesterday the law was published in this city giving extraordinary powers to Juarez, which declares that kidnappers, robbers, and revolutionists are outlaws, and are to be shot on identification. This remedy is a very bad one, as it will bring many a worthy fellow to an end, and will not cure the disease. Never was the country beset with a longer train of difficulties than at present. This same law will possibly cost him his head, as did that of the 3d October, 1865, the head of Maximilian. These, as you will perceive, are desperate measures.

By the stage of last evening from Monterey we are informed that a party of rebels entered a town of the State of New Leon called La Mota, kidnapped two or three of the principal citizens and, getting what stealings they could, left with their prize. In Monterey they were getting up all the soldiers possible to make a defense.

Another question of importance to this frontier is "Zona Libre," a particular concession to this place by the Juarez Government, which is extremely prejudicial to the United States, and generally to Mexico, as persons within the limits of the Zona pay no duties, and may, under present circumstances, get their goods into the interior of the country without paying any legal duties whatever.

It is destructive to Brownsville and the Texas side of the river, as they are not able under the Zona to import their effects as the residents of the Zona Libre, which is a standing invitation for smugglers. Another question is one of horse and cattle stations, which must sooner or later bring on a conflict with the United States. We want annexation and must have it; there is no other hope for us, as under this present Juarez faction we cannot possibly live.

The *Monitor*, of Mexico, complains of exaggerations having been made by your correspondent respecting the butcher Escobedo; but his assassinations of San Jacinto, Victora, Jura, Linares, and latterly again in Linares, in the person of a Spaniard, whom he ordered to be taken from the hands of a tribunal of justice and shot immediately, and others I could enumerate, are too well known to be denied. The other points are admitted as facts.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1869.

After thirty years of separation the Old and the New Schools of the Presbyterian Church talk of coming together, and have selected this city as the place where the matter is to be discussed in all its bearings. The delegates from both branches are now meeting in this metropolis, those of the Old School in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, and those of the New School in Dr. Hatfield's Church of the Covenant, at the corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street. When that coalition does take place it will be a happy and triumphant hour for a distinguished minister of Philadelphia, better known by his writings than as a preacher, however, and whose commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, indeed, have been translated into almost all languages. I allude to the Rev. Albert Barnes, who, thirty years ago, was the innocent means of a "split" in the Presbyterian Church, and was himself suspended from the ministry, and endured much obloquy. Mr. Barnes' name does not figure very prominently—to tell the truth it does not figure at all—in the reports in the newspapers, and doubtless the veteran preacher (I have no doubt that, being over seventy years of age, he calls himself by that title) prefers gardening in the garden attached to his West Philadelphia residence, raising lettuce and cucumbers, for instance, to being called to order by the Moderator in the close-atmosphered church of a city that has already commenced to swelter. Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Jacobus, Dr. Gardiner Spring, "and others," I have seen mentioned; but Albert Barnes, the noblest Roman of them all, is absent. Perhaps he is writing upon the Romans at home. If so, he is flying direct in the face of one of his most partial but most candid admirers, whom he was in the habit of consulting in regard to his Scriptural labors. "I think I will take up a chapter from Romans," he was in the habit of saying, when pondering the question of a Monday evening lecture. "Take my advice," would be the invariable retort of this friend. "Lecture on whatever else you please, *but leave the old Romans alone!*"

However, as this is not, strictly speaking, a New Yorkism, I will not linger upon it here.

The number of men we are getting arrested within the limits of the Metropolitan precinct, for arraying themselves in female attire, is getting "alarmingly large," or would be "alarmingly" so were there any element of alarm in the matter. The excuses these bearded women make are various. One of them said, the other day, that some men took pleasure in smoking, some in drinking, some in riding a velocipede, but she—I beg her pardon—*he* took pleasure in petticoats, and he didn't see that it made any difference to any one. The latest offender in this respect was an arrival from Boston. He had left there with a female (a genuine one), and they had changed clothes by the way—though whether the change was effected in the cars or not has not transpired. On the arrival of the couple in New York they got separated, and "met by chance," in a very *unusual* way, in the same police court.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., the Erie genius (and very *eeryish* his genius is), announces his intention of withdrawing his libel suits against the Springfield *Republican* and the New York *Tribune*. The *Times*, in a tone of courteous daring, hopes, however, that whom else Mr. Fisk lets off he will *not* withdraw his suit against itself. When the trial comes on there are several points in his career that it is desirous to touch up. For a man who is losing at the rate of $9000 per week by operatic and theatrical ventures, he bears up very well.

The Police Board has been having a fight over the question of the presidency, but that has been adjusted at last. Mr. Brennan was the Democratic candidate, and Mr. Manierre the Republican candidate; and since each man was supported for the position by his political associates, it looked as though matters had come to a dead-lock. The knot was cut, however, at the last meeting of the Board by Mr. Manierre's nominating Judge Bosworth for president, and Mr. Brannan nominated Mr. Smith for treasurer, both of which gentlemen were unanimously elected to their respective posts. Now that the Board is organized, a good deal of change is anticipated among the captains of precincts. These captains need a good stirring up all round, and the quicker that adjustment is made the better for all parties. Judge Bosworth, the new President of the Police Board, is likewise President of the Board of Excise, and deeply exercised upon the question of the reduction of license fees. The modification of the law is believed to be a foregone conclusion.

The wires will have informed you ere this of the fact that an interesting young man, not wholly disconnected with the Corn Exchange Bank, went up unknown ways a day or two since, taking with him not less than $25,000, the property of the bank. So extremely careful are the officers and directors of the bank of this youth's good name, that they will not suffer it to escape them, but keep it less accessible than the missing twenty-five thousand. Even the *Private Keyhole Listener* has not been able to find out, and chafes and fumes like a porcupine that can't get its quills back again, or a very small hen upon a very large hot griddle.

It is sad to walk up Fifth avenue and observe the changes that are taking place among private residences. Below Fourteenth street, and between the over-fashionable quarter and Washington Park, the old-time dwellings slumber peacefully as yet, undisturbed by the artisan's hammer and the presence of the accursed haberdasher. But between Thirteenth street and Twenty-third, and even down Twenty-third, the effluvium of stores is beginning to predominate, and the presence of the detested *canaille* is only too evident. How glad I am I am only a newspaper writer and don't belong to them; the *canaille*, I mean. In Broadway, of course, there is absolutely no ground at all being left. One side of the block between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets is wholly monopolised by Arnold, Constable & Co., the building which they occupy vying with the up-town one of Stewart's, and accommodating three or four other firms. The Chickerings, and the Webers, the Brewsters, the Knoedlers, the Goupils, and the Gurneys have likewise joined in this up-town movement, and by-and-by I should not be surprised if the locality of some of the ferries are again occupied by first-class dwelling houses. Are prosperous reconstruction times inducing this movement? In that sense, I might indeed think we were marching to the music of the Union, if the music of the Union were not generally the music of a hand-organ turned by a one-armed soldier! ALI BABA.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A Voice from the West—How Indiana Comes Down on England.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, first remarking that Indiana sent 250,000 soldiers into the field, an intimation that in case of an international war she would "go her best" on it, says in relation to the Alabama claims:—

The English used our war to ruin our commerce. They did it with as well settled a purpose as they ever plundered an Indian prince. They saw their opportunity, and the government, at the best, winked at the advantage taken of it. They did it under cover, with the disguise of forms and compliances with law which deceived nobody. The act was one of the most infamous bad faith ever exhibited in history. We may safely defy any age or country to produce a case of greater duplicity and more enormous injury. They pretended to be at peace, to cherish kindly relations, and they carried on a most desolating war against us all the time. This is a fact, as gross, palpable, undeniable as their own island. Now, is there no more in this act than the destruction of the few score vessels which made our commerce so insecure that we had to give it to the English? If a hundred of our vessels should be burned in an English harbor by incendiaries, though the direct pecuniary injury might be as great, would anybody think it an equal wrong? We should accept compensation and feel that the affair was settled; but are we to dismiss as a casualty the systematic plunder of our commerce and accept as compensation the money value of the property destroyed? England insists on settling the one case as if it were the other, on making offsets against the piracies of her vessels as if they were innocent accidents. She will not allow that what she did was any more her wrong than the plundering of Galway wreckers or the arson of Thames river thieves. We have insisted, and ought to insist, that it was much more; that it shall not be settled on the basis of accident, in which is no national or moral inculpation. We ought to insist, because we have a right to make England understand how we regard her action.

Again, says the Western journal, England has established a precedent which must be disavowed or maintained. Her refusal to stop the Alabama, because her judges, guided by her domestic laws, upon evidence of her own citizens, elicited after her own fashion, did not feel perfectly clear that the object of the vessel was illegal, amounts simply to a legalization of piracy in all cases where she may think it safe to permit it. Her neutrality is to be determined not by her acts or their consequences, but by her interpretation of her own laws, her application of her own forms. She alone decides whether what she is doing is piracy or honest trading. The precedent she has made is that, if protected by her own laws, which are entirely at her own disposal, she may wage war as a neutral against any belligerent she chooses. That precedent we, and other nations, too, have a right to know something about. If she insists on such a settlement as that made with Reverdy Johnson, which sets down the Alabama depredations as casualties, to be paid for as she might pay for a vessel sunk in a collision in a Channel fog, she affirms her precedent. If she admits the wrong of her act in sending out, or letting go out, the Alabama, she disallows the precedent. We have a right to know what she means to do. As the case stands now we don't know. Johnson's treaty dodged this point, and Mr. Sumner is right in demanding that it shall not be dodged. The Senate was right in kicking out a treaty that should have settled this vital question of neutral relations, and never even noticed it. In what form the settlement should be made may admit of discussion; but that it has not been made in any form so far, and can never be made, is very certain. National apologies may be impossible, and it may be absurd to expect or demand them; but it is not impossible to make nor absurd to expect some declaration as to an act which submits the commerce of every belligerent to the piracies of every neutral which chooses to mould its domestic laws so as to allow an easy escape for plundering expeditions. Damages do not enter into this question at all. It is above all considerations of money. It is virtually whether every civilized government may safely model its policy after that of the old Algerines or not.

Minister Bassett.

Minister Bassett, who is to represent us in Hayti, yesterday had an interview with Assistant Secretary of State Davis, and was posted as to his duties, without receiving, however, any specific instructions. Our Government has only one claim of any account against the Haytien Government, and that is for the repair of a Haytien vessel, amounting to something like $30,000. This claim Mr. Bassett has been requested to have settled as speedily as possible. Mr. Bassett says the story that his appointment as Minister to Hayti is not acceptable to the authorities of that country is not strictly correct. A few people there, he says, are dissatisfied, and they have for some selfish purpose endeavored to make it appear that the whole government of Hayti would prefer a white man to be sent as minister instead of a gentleman of color. Mr. Bassett stopped with George Downing during his visit to the national capital.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

HAGGERTY'S CASE.

Yesterday afternoon James Haggerty was tried upon the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill James Camac, and the only witness in the case, Mr. Camac, being unable to identify the prisoner, he was of course acquitted. But there remain six indictments against him, and Mr. Brooke, his counsel, this morning moved the Court to fix a day for their trial.

Mr. Sheppard, however, in opposition to this, said he thought the prisoner's zeal for immediate trial as sudden as significant. The indictments were found in January last, nearly four months ago, and for at least a great portion of that time the Commonwealth was prepared to accommodate him with trial if he had come in; there was a standing invitation for him to appear, and every inducement in the way of bench warrants was offered to insure his attendance. But he fled the jurisdiction, and it was not until the end of the April term that he surrendered himself. Now the Commonwealth's witnesses are absent, and there is reason to believe that their absence is at least intentional, if not suspicious. Under these circumstances the prisoner has no right to ask as a favor to him that the Commonwealth's business should be moulded to suit his convenience; and while the cases remain in their present condition, he, Mr. Sheppard, urged the Court to make no such order as Mr. Brooke had asked for, and he would not consent to fix any day for their trial.

Mr. Cassidy, who represents the prisoner's bail, stated that he had made application for a remission of the forfeiture, and Judge Brewster, though consenting to stay proceedings for a short time, refused to pass upon his petition until these cases were tried; and therefore, for the sake of the bail, who would be ruined by the sale of his property, he hoped his Honor would fix some time within which to have the cases tried.

Mr. Sheppard said he did not wish to be understood as desiring an indefinite postponement, but that he only wished ample time to prepare for trial, assuring the Court that his preparation would be diligent, and that when he was prepared, or found he could not be prepared, he would notify Mr. Brooke.

Judge Ludlow said that ordinarily there would be much force in Mr. Brooke's motion, but this was not an ordinary case. The prisoner appeared as a fugitive from justice, and was not entitled to the grace of the Court to such an extent as to force the Commonwealth into a premature trial, especially when the District Attorney had said that his witnesses were absent under suspicious circumstances, and he was making every effort in his power to enforce their attendance. And, moreover, if at the expiration of two terms the prisoner had not been tried, he had his remedy under the law of the land. For these reasons he efused to fix a day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.

The following judgments were this morning given:—

Mullins, trustee, vs. Hurbert, et al. Motion to dissolve injunction. Motion refuted. Ludlow, J.

Commonwealth vs. Lehill. Rule to strike off appeal from the judgment of an Alderman. Rule discharged. Pierce, J.

—There are about sixty-five thousand students at the universities on the continent of Europe.

—The Minnesota State University, endowed ten years ago, will open for the first time in September next.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Poisoning of United States Troops—The Memphis Commercial Convention—Suicide Mania in the West.

English Steel Rails—Pennsylvanians to Adopt the Process of their Manufacture—European Markets.

FROM THE WEST.

Final Session of the Commercial Convention at Memphis.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—An evening session of the Commercial Convention was held, at which the several committees provided for in the morning session were announced.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to put the telegraph system of the country under control of the Postmaster-General. Also, a resolution requesting Congress to prohibit the building of any bridge over the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri of less than 400 feet span, or on the Ohio below Pittsburg of less than 300 feet span.

The Committee on Emigration reported at great length, and Dr. Noyes, of Louisiana, opposed the report in an able speech.

A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the Convention to the officers, the press, citizens, etc., and at 11·30 P. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Reported Poisoning of United States Troops at the Louisville Barracks.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—A report has just reached here that all the enlisted men of Company E, 45th United States Infantry, stationed at Taylor Barracks, near this city, were taken suddenly and seriously ill shortly after eating breakfast yesterday. Forty-six are in the hospital, which is full. Several are reported to be in a dying condition. It is supposed that poison was introduced into their food.

Later reports of the poisoning of the men of Company E, 45th Infantry, at Taylor's Barracks, show it to be greatly exaggerated. After breakfast some sixteen or eighteen men were taken ill, but all are now convalescent. They ate only the regular food prepared in the usual manner, and the cause of the illness is a mystery. The reports occasioned considerable excitement.

An Aged Doctor Shoots Himself.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 22.—About six o'clock last evening Dr. Ritty, for many years a citizen of West Dayton, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He had been for several days severely afflicted with neuralgia in the head, and the dreadful act was committed in a moment of temporary insanity. The Doctor was about seventy years of age. He was for many years a Methodist missionary, and was extensively known throughout the West.

Another Suicide.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—Yesterday the body of Sampson Barnett, a resident of this city, was discovered in the canal, having evidently been in the water for two or three days. He had frequently threatened to commit suicide.

FROM THE STATE.

The English Method of Manufacturing Steel Rails to be Adopted—Horrible Accident.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 22.—Robert H. Sayres, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, with a number of prominent iron manufacturers in this section, are making preparations for a trip to England, for the purpose of studying the process of manufacturing steel rails. They sail on the 22d of June. On their return they will establish a manufactory of this kind at Bethlehem, the construction of which has already begun.

A girl eighteen years of age, living in Beerlingsville, was burned to death on Wednesday by the explosion of an oil-can, from which she was pouring coal oil on a fire. Before assistance reached her she was completely enveloped in flames, and burned in a most horrible manner. Her sufferings were so intense that she lived but a few minutes.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Decoration of Soldiers' Graves.

BUFFALO, May 22.—The committee of the Grand Army of the Republic having in charge the ceremonies of decorating soldiers' graves on Sunday, the 30th, publish this morning the corresponnence between themselves and certain clergymen relating to a request to change the day for the ceremony. The committee decline to comply with the request of the clergymen, for reasons generally approved by the public.

Quotations of the Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Gold opened to-day in the long room at 141⅛, being a fall from closing price of 141⅜ of yesterday. In the gold room from the opening quotation of 140¾ the market has risen to 141⅛. The Secretary of the Treasury will issue an additional million on Monday, and a marked effect on the money market is expected to follow. The feature in the stock market is N. Y. Central, which on account of a dividend of $3·20 to-day, has risen from 190¾ to 193⅝, with large transactions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—General Terrill, newly appointed as Third Assistant Postmaster-General, reported for duty to-day, and relieved Zevely, the old incumbent. General Terrill has received numerous calls this morning from military officers now in this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Stocks strong. Gold, 140¾. Exchange, 109½. 5-20s, 1862, 123¼; do. 1864, 117½; do. 1865, 119¼; new, 120¼; do. 1867, 120¼; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 89¼; Canton Co., 62¼; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 191½; Reading, 97⅝; Hudson River, 163¾; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 106¼; Illinois Central, 145; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 106¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155⅝; Erie, 28⅛.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Cotton steady; sales of 200 bales. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 5500 barrels. State, $5·50@6·65; Ohio, $6·20@7·30; Western, $5·50@5·90. Wheat dull and 1c. lower; sales of 21,000 bushels; white California at $1·65; No. 2 at $1·42 afloat. Corn steady; sales of 29,000 bushels. Oats steady; sales of 12,000 bushels. Beef steady. Pork dull; new mess at $31·25@31·30. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky firm; free, $1·09@1·10.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Cotton quiet but firm; stock scarce; sales at 28c. Flour steady with fair demand. Wheat dull and weak; prime Pennsylvania red, $1·50@1·55; Valley, $2@2·10. Corn firm; prime white, 84c.; yellow, 87@88c. Oats dull and weak at 68@70c. for light Maryland, and 76@78c. for Western. Rye, $1·35@1·45. Whisky firm and very scarce; holders ask $1·06. Provisions firm and unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Harnden Express Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Mr. Pattison, of the Harnden Express, robbed recently, is now dangerously ill from injuries in flicted upon him by the robbers. No clue yet to the thieves.

Henry Welsh, of Harrisburg, has been here, and has identified John Wies, alias Miller, as the person who recently stole his horse and carriage.

Heavy rains fell last night and to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Market Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 22—11 A. M.—Consols for money and Consols for account, 93¼. Stocks are quiet. American securities are firm; United States Five-twenty bonds, 78⅞; Illinois, 94½; Erie, 19½.

FRANKFORT, May 22—11 A. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 84⅞@85.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—11 A. M.—Cotton market opens dull, and the estimated day's sales are 7000 bales; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. Breadstuffs are quiet; Wheat, 9s. 5d. per cental for California white, and 8s. 7d. for red Western flour; 21s. 6d. per barrel for Western canal. Corn, 26s. 9d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 4d. Peas, 38s. 6d. per 540 pounds for Canadian. Provisions are quiet and unchanged; Pork, 100s. per barrel for Eastern prime mess; Beef, 90s. per tierce for extra prime mess; Lard, 67s. per cwt. for American; Cheese, 81s. per cwt. for best American; fine Bacon, 59s. per cwt. for Cumberland.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 22—1 P. M.—Consols for money closed 93¼; Consols for account, 93½. United States 5-20 bonds of 1862, 79⅛. Illinois, 94½. Erie, 19¼. Stock market closes steady. American securities quiet.

FRANKFORT, May 22—1 P. M.—United States 5-20s, 1862, 84⅞@85.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—1 P. M.—Cotton market closes dull and lower; sales, 7000 bales; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. Breadstuffs market active. Corn, 27s. All others unchanged. Provisions market closes active; Cheese, 82s.; all others unchanged.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 22—A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for money and account; United States Five-twenties firm at 78⅞. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19¼; Illinois, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—A. M.—Cotton market opened dull; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d.; sales for to-day are estimated at 7000 bales.

LONDON, May 22—A. M.—Sugar afloat is buoyant at 29s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 22—P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for account. United States Five-twenties, 79⅛. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 19¼; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales foot up 7000 bales. Corn, 27s. Cheese, 82s. Petroleum, 6⅜d. Turpentine, 27s. 9d.

HAVRE, May 21.—Cotton opened quiet for both on the spot and afloat; sales on the spot at 140f.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Alexander Dyce, B. A.

This well-known scholar died yesterday, as we are informed by a cable telegram from London. He was the son of a general in the service of the East India Company, and was born in Edinburgh on the 30th of June, 1798. After graduating from Exeter College, Oxford, he entered the Church and served as curate in several provincial towns until 1827, when he moved to London. Here he engaged in literary pursuits and soon became known as a writer of merit. Among the earlist of his works were "Specimens of the British Poetesses" and one edition of the poet Collins. At a later date he edited, with notes and biographies, the dramatic and poetical works of sevaral authors, including Beaumont, Fletcher, and Marlowe. Gifford's unfinished edition of Shirley was also completed by Dr. Dyce. The work which established his reputation, however, was his edition of "Shakespeare," which was first published in 1857, and was received with marked favor by the press and public. "Recollection of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers," another of his works, is well known in the United States, where it has been reprinted and largely circulated. At the time of his death Dr. Dyce was employed on a translation from the Greek of "Athenæus," and had just published a new edition of "Shakespeare." Although not a brilliant writer, the literary productions of the deceased were distinguished for the care and thought bestowed upon every subject and for the clearness with which each idea was expressed. We may say that, in a great measure, the high reputation he possessed rested upon the industry and jugdment which enabled him to furnish correct biographies of early writers and to fairly determine the true test of their works. Dr. Dyce was in the seventy-first year of his age.

KIDNAPPING.

A White Child Carried Off by a Servant Girl.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, May 12.

A man named Mr. Lucius Lawton, a citizen of Hamilton, together with other residents of that place, came to this city yesterday in search of a young girl who had disappeared rather mysteriously and altogether unceremoniously, at an early hour in the morning, taking with her a child of Mr. Lawton's, about one year old. The girl had been employed by Mr. Lawton as a servant. During the temporary absence of Mrs. Lawton, she collected together several articles of wearing apparel belonging to that lady, tied them up into a bundle, put in several pieces of jewelry and some silver spoons, kidnapped the child, and started for Keokuk. Soon after her departure had become known the enraged and almost frantic father, assisted by several friends, started in pursuit. The girl was attired in such a manner as to attract attention. By rigid search and close inquiry she was traced to the abode of a colored family in the third story of one of the brick buildings near the corner of Sixth and Main streets. Immediately upon her arrival in the city she secreted the stolen goods somewhere on the levee. After her arrest she was led, by means of threats, to a disclosure of their whereabouts, and was escorted to the place, where everything was recovered. The delighted father took charge of his child, the girl was handed over to the proper authorities, and the party returned to Hamilton. The girl won't, in all probability, go on another kidnapping expedition very soon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, May 22, 1869.

The announcement that Secretary Boutwell would, in future, increase his sales of gold to $2,000,000 a week, instead of one, had a potent effect on the gold market yesterday, reducing the premium at one time during the day nearly 4 per cent.; the average fall was not less than 2 per cent. This fact alone is a sufficient argument against the stupid policy of hoarding gold and at the same time paying 6 per cent. for its use!

It now remains to be seen what will be the effect of the sales of some $50,000,000 of specie on the price of our public securities. Many of the opponents of Mr. Boutwell's policy affect to believe that they will fall in value with gold both here and abroad, but it seems to be forgotten that our receipts for duties are fully two millions a week, and the accumulation of so much treasure must be checked, or it will have a very serious effect upon all financial and commercial values. Hence the announcement will be hailed with public satisfaction.

There is no material change in the complexion of the loan market. Money on call ranges from 5@7 per cent., and discounts 6@8 per cent. for prime paper.

Government bonds are strong and active. Gold opened weak at 140⅝, declined to 140½, and was quoted at 11·45 A. M. at 141 on Third street.

There was a moderate business effected in stocks to-day, but prices were rather weak. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 104½; second do. at 107, and war loan at 102½. City sixes were without essential change. Sales of the new certificates at 101¾@101⅞.

Reading Railroad was not so strong, selling at 48¾@48⅞, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 57⅞@58; Minehill Railroad at 55¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 57; Northern Central Railroad at 48; and West Jersey Railroad at 62. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 43¾ for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 35 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 34⅛ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal stocks were quiet. Lehigh Navigation was taken at 35½; 13 was offered for Susquehanna. Canal shares were neglected.

In Bank stocks the only transaction was in Philadelphia, which sold at 159. The following were the bids:—235 for North America; 57 for Commercial; 56⅛ for Girard; and 68 for Corn Exchange.

Passenger Railway shares were steady, with sales of Chesnut and Walnut at 46¼. 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Spruce and Pine; and 30 for Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading RR.............................48¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se.....	104½	1 sh Phil Bk.......	159
$21500 do...2 ser	107	400 sh O C & A R b45	37¼
$2700 City 6s, New.ls.	101¾	2 sh Penna..allot.	57
$10000 do.........	101⅞	35 do.allotm's.ls	57¼
$500 Pa 6s W L Cp.	102½	100 do..........	55¾
$500 do.........	102½	48 do.......ls.	57⅝
$1000 Phila & E 6s..	88	17 do....s5wn.	57⅝
$5000 Sunbury & E 7s lots..	97	100 do.....b30.	58
		100 do.........	58
$1000 Alle Co 6s..c.	76	4 sh Minehill R...	56¾
$14500 Leh gold l.ls.	98	81 sh Leh Val R.ls.	57
100 sh Reading..s30.	48¾	12 sh N Central....	48
100 do.....b15.	48·81	7 sh W Jersey R..	62
100 do.....b30.	48⅞	100 sh N Y & Mid..	4½
200 do.....b30.	48·94	20 sh Ch & Wal St.	46¾

AFTER BOARDS.

$3500 Leh R loan.ls.	87½	500 sh N Y & M.b60.	
$450 do........	87¾	lots....	4·94
$500 City 6s, New...	101⅞	400 do.........	4⅞
$1000 Leh Gold l....	98¼	100 sh Read R....	48¾
$500 do........	98½	200 do..ls.b30.	48·94
$500 Harrisburg 6s.	90	100 do.........	48·94
$1000 Union C bs....	10	400 do...ls.s60.	48⅞
$2000 C & Am 6s'83.	88½	300 do.......ls.	49
$1000 Phil & E 7s....	90	200 do..........	49½
$1000 Alle Co 5s, cut		100 do Tuesday	49¼
bonds....	75½	300 do......s60.	49
48 sh Penna RR..ls.		500 do.....s60.	49¼
receipts....	57¼	300 do..........	49½
50 do.receipts	57¼	1000 do.....s60.	49¼
100 do.....s40.	57¾	200 do.......ls.	49¼
14 do.......ls.	57½	1400 do...ls.s60.	49¼
22 do.........	58	100 do....rg&i.	49·31
100 do.....s10.	58	300 do...ls.s60.	49¼
6 sh 5th & 6th St..	36	100 sh Ph & E..2d&i.	30½
100 sh Leh Nav.....	35½	500 do.....b60.	30¾
100 do.........	35		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M...........	140⅝	11·20 A. M...........	140⅞
10·32 "	140½	12·06 P. M...........	141⅛

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 122⅞@123⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 123¼@123½; do., 1864, 117½@117¾; do., Nov., 1865, 119¼@119½; do., July, 1865, 120¼@120½; do., 1867, 120¼@120½; do., 1868, 120⅛@120⅜; 10-40s, 109⅞@110⅛. Pacifics, 107½@107¾. Gold, 140½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.........	193	West. Union Tel......	43¾
N. Y. and Erie R....	28½	Cleve. & Toledo.....	106½
Ph. and Rea. R......	98½	Toledo & Wabash....	75
Mich. S. and N. I. R..	106⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.....	76½
Cle. and Pitt. R......	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	86¼
Chi. and N. W. com..	91⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co....	33¾
Chi. and N. W. pref..	104⅝	United States.........	66
Chi. and R. I. R......	126½	Gold..................	141⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158⅛	Market firm.	
Pacific Mail Steam...	91⅝		

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The declining tendency of gold observable in the later transactions of Thursday was more decided yesterday, leading as it did to a fall of nearly three per cent. There was some hesitation in the early portion of the forenoon, owing to the distrust of the press despatch announcing Secretary Boutwell's intention to increase the sales of gold, as the same influence has been used so often and so fraudulently that the public mind is more slow to be acted upon by it than formerly. The matter was set at rest, however, by official intimation from Mr. Van Dyck, the Sub-Treasurer, that he would in future and until further orders sell a million dollars of gold on Monday and Thursday of each week. The decline now set in rapidly, but as the lower fractions were reached the premium reacted under the covering of short sales, so that it was not until near 4 o'clock that the market 'touched bottom' for the day. The highest price was 143⅛, the lowest 140½. The downward tendency was assisted by the improvement in bonds at London, and by extravagant rumors that Mr. Boutwell had resigned and Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, been invited to take his portfolio, the name at first reported being Alexander T. Stewart, who, as a heavy importer, would be the exponent of cheap gold. The 'bears' were industrious in keeping up the ferment and endeavoring to frighten the 'outside public' into parting with their gold, three millions of which they also said were to be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The money market was more active and less was doing at six per cent. Interested parties are endeavoring to create uneasiness by parading the effect of the increased sales of gold in withdrawing money from circulation. Even if the Government were less in need of funds, the currency balance in the Treasury being thirteen millions, the payment for the gold may be made in 'lawful money,' which will prevent any encroachment upon the bank reserves. However, there can be no doubt that Secretary Boutwell will buy bonds in the same proportion as he sells gold. The buying of the one is the logical sequence of the other. He need not fear that his increasing the amount will enhance their price, to the disadvantage of the Government; for bonds at their present price are inflated with the advance in gold, and will grow cheaper as gold declines under his sales of Government treasure. Commercial paper was steady at seven to eight per cent., with some sales at nine. More scrutiny of names was reported. The suspension of a commission house on Thursday induced more caution, especially as private settlements of other bankruptcies were rumored.

"Foreign exchange was weak and lower in the presence of a large contribution of bills drawn against exported bonds. Cable transfers were made to-day at 110¼. The nominal rate for prime bankers' sixty days sterling was 109⅝, but large amounts could be bought an eighth per cent. lower.

"Governments were inclined to droop in consequence of the decline in gold, and fell off ¼ to ½ per cent. The London quotation, 78⅞, at noon, tended to steady the market, but there was more hesitation when the London price finally came 78½. The foreign bankers have purchased very large amounts within the last two days, and will ship several millions by Saturday's steamer. The yielding in gold, and the decided policy of Secretary Boutwell, are regarded as certain to beneficially influence the foreign market."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 22.—The Flour market is quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment 1000 barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $5@5·25 for superfine, $5·75@6·25 for extras, $6·50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6·75@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7·50@9 for Ohio do do., and $9·50@11·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 ⅌ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, the demand being exclusively for prime lots, which were in small supply. Sales of red at $1·50@1·55; 1500 bushels amber at $1·60@1·73, the latter rate for fancy brands; and 500 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·45. Rye sells at $1·43@1·45 ⅌ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but firmer. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 87@88c., and 1000 bushels white on private terms. Oats are selling at 82@83c. for Western, and 70@75c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 per ton.

Whisky is stronger; sales at 96c.@$1 ⅌ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MAY 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........56 | 11 A. M..........61 | 2 P. M..........64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Nathan Tyler, Moore, 5 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, from Windsor, N. S., via Holmes' Hole, with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence.

Schrs Zevla and Searsville, from New York, with salt, are consigned to Calvin S. Crowell—not as before reported.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Steamer Wyoming arrived with 20 Ericsson barges from New York, Philadelphia, and intermediate points.

Steamer Wyoming leaves this evening with the following Ericsson barges, loaded with Cumberland coal, for New York and Troy, and intermediate points on North and East rivers:—G. W. Pugh, E. B. Timmony, Mary Kirkpatrick, Union Delight, Sarah Ricketts, W. J. Forward, W. B. Crawford, John Hawkins, and Iowa.

The New York Branch House of Easton & McMahon sends out, evening of 21st, 10 barges for Philadelphia and Baltimore. L. S. C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 21.—Brig Hunter, from Nova Scotia for Philadelphia, left the Breakwater yesterday.

Two barques, one brig, and a steamer went to sea yesterday afternoon. Wind NW. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr John Stump, hence, at New Haven 20th inst.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

Schr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Schrs Ann S. Cannon, Cobb; M. B. Stockham, Cordery, Minnesota, Phinney; S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd; and Hattie; Carter, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs A. K. Martin, Buell, and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Schr Iowa, Kendall, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Effect of Prayer.

Among the elegant forms of insect life there is a little creature known to naturalists which can gather around it a sufficiency of atmospheric air, and, so clothed upon, it descends into the bottom of the pool, and you may see the little diver moving about dry, and at his ease, protected by his crystal vesture, though the water all around and above be stagnant and bitter. Prayer is such a protector—a transparent vesture, the world sees it not; but a real defense, it keeps out the world. By means of it the believer can gather so much of heavenly atmosphere around him, and with it descend into the putrid depths of this contaminating world, that for a season no evil will touch him; and he knows when to ascend for a new supply. Communion with God kept Daniel pure in Babylon.—*Dr. Hamilton.*

Ritualism.

The following clever diagnosis of Ritualism is taken from an English paper:—

"Ritualism is mediæval in the same way that the plays of Corneille and Racine were classical, and deserves its disciples' favorite epithet of 'beautiful' as much as the bloom on the cheeks 'repaired' by the art of Madame Rachel. The real men of the middle ages, puerile as were some of their notions and idle as were their scholastic disputations, were yet genuine, the natural products of their age. If they talked about the 'mind of the Church,' it was because there was in their days only one Church, and it had something like a mind. If they gloried in symbols, it was because, before the art of reading was universal, symbols, whether in churches or over shop doors, served better than words. If they believed in transubstantiation, it was because they also believed in any amount of other prodigies, winking pictures and bleeding roods. If they ate in 'refectories,' and slept in 'cells,' and read their books on 'lecterns,' and washed their hands in a 'piscina,' it was because the English language did not yet contain the words for dining-room and bedroom, reading-desk and washhand-basin. But our pseudo-Mediævalists do not do these things, and use these terms naturally, but only as Frenchmen, a century ago, aped the sayings and doings, dress, furniture, and ideas of the Romans and Greeks. Robespierre, with a wig *a la Brutus*, was just such an anachronism as Brother Ignatius."

CITY RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

BAPTIST.

—The Enon Baptist Church having decided, at a meeting held May 3, 1869, not to relinquish the field now held by them, the Fifth Church has resolved to take no further steps, at present, towards the establishment of a new church in the northern section of the city.

—The hand of fellowship was extended to thirteen persons on Sunday last, at North Church, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Cole. Thirty have been baptized as the fruits of their recent revival. In the evening, Rev. M. V. B. Makamson, a young blind preacher from North Carolina, delivered an earnest an dimpressive discourse. He read fluently from his Testament with raised letters. The object of his visit to the North, we are informed, is to secure funds for publishing the entire Scriptures in this form.

—The fifty-third anniversary of the Second Church Sunday school was held last Sunday afternoon. The exercises were deeply interesting, consisting of singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. David Spencer and Brother J. R. Crawford. The Superintendent reported that there were 697 pupils in all the departments of the school, with an average attendance of over 500 for the year. Forty-two of the scholars had been baptized during the year.

—The May meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Sunday-school Association was held recently in the Eleventh Church. The attendance was good, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

—The Frankford Baptist Sunday School numbers 348 scholars and 47 teachers; 79 new scholars having been received during the year. The receipts amount to $634, of which over $485·40 have been expended, leaving a balance in the treasury of $48·64. The school library contains 800 select volumes, to which continual additions are being made. In addition to the above, the Dorcas society connected with the school collected during the year $161·63, of which a balance of $108·72 remains in its treasury.

—The anniversary sermon of the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday School was preached last Sunday. The services were rendered very interesting by singing and chanting by the children. A collection of nearly $300 was taken up.

—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Boston, Mass., will lecture at Concert Hall, Chesnut street, above Twelfth, on Wednesday evening, June 2, in aid of Spruce Street Mission. Subject: "Whom Shall we Trust?" The managers of the mission state, in their prospectus, that they feel, in presenting to their friends and the public so eminent and pleasing a speaker as the Rev. J. D. Fulton, they can assure all who will favor them with their presence a rich and rare intellectual treat.

LUTHERAN.

—There are two Lutheran churches in West Philadelphia, and an effort is about being made to organize a German mission to accommodate those who cannot attend the other churches.

—The corner-stone of the new Zion Church, in Franklin street, was laid recently. The congregation having sold their old church, which had been used for so many years, are about to erect their "New Zion" in a beautiful locality and in the finest style of architecture.

GERMAN REFORMED.

—Jerusalem Church and its pastor, the Rev. Otto Meerwein, were formally received into the Philadelphia German Reformed Classis at a special meeting, held on the 6th of May. The congregation is German, and has hitherto been in connection with the Reformed (Dutch) Church. It was constituted about seven years ago, by members who separated from Bethlehem Church, now under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. G. Neuber, and was organized by the Rev. Mr. Gramm, under the authorities of the Reformed (Dutch) Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, the pastoral relation existing between the Rev. Dr. J. M. Crowell and the Seventh Presbyterian Church was dissolved, and Dr. Crowell was dismissed to the Presbytery of Rochester city. He has already entered upon his duties as pastor of St. Peter's Church in Rochester, New York. The members of the Seventh Church and the Presbytery of Philadelphia have parted from Dr. Crowell with sincere regret.

—The congregation of Abington Presbyterian Church, through the liberality of some gentlemen friends, are about completing their church edifice by putting a spire on the tower, which will add much to the beauty of the church and be a fine landmark to the surrounding country. The congregation also, by resolution of their members, on completion of the spire will take about five thousand dollars of their money, the proceeds of the sale of the parsonage farm, and pay off the remaining debt, so that their newly-elected pastor, the Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie, having accepted their call, and joined the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, may come, with the blessing of Almighty God, to his new people with no weight of debt hanging over him. He will be installed as pastor on the 27th inst.

—Rev. H. F. Lee has addressed a communication to the Synod of Philadelphia, calling attention to the following resolutions passed at its last meeting:—

"*Resolved*, 1. That having heard the statement of the Rev. H. F. Lee, in relation to the Eastburn Mariners' Bethel, in the city of Philadelphia, and feeling the great importance and pressing necessities of that church, we earnestly commend it to the prayers and liberal contributions of all our churches and people.

"*Resolved*, 2. That each of our churches be requested and most earnestly desired to take a collection for this object as early as possible during the year ensuing."

He therefore urges a spirit of liberality in behalf of his charge in accordance with the foregoing.

At the First Presbyterian Church seventy-six persons have been added to the church during the year, forty-two by profession. Twenty-one thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars have been raised for all purposes, of which about one-half was for the expenses of the church. Thirty-five teachers have been furnished for the new mission in Lombard street.

—The report of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for the year ending May 1, state thats the receipts amounted to $328,498, and the expenditures to $343,798. In connection with the Board are 83 missionaries and 86 assistant missionaries. The schools have been attended by 7400 children.

—The first anniversary of the McDowell Presbyterian Sunday School, Twenty-second and Ridge avenue, was celebrated last week. The school now numbers over 200 pupils.

—The new Bethesda Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. T. Eva, pastor, is now under roof, and the lecture-room so far completed as to allow of worship therein. The audience chamber will have galleries around the four sides. The lecture-room is above ground, and will accommodate 500 persons.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Samuel Durborow, after an absence of four months, during which period he has been travelling and preaching and collecting funds in behalf of the Mission House, has returned to his parochial duties in the Church of the Evangelists, and will preach in his own pulpit to-morrow morning.

—Rev. A. Shiras, at the Mission House at West Philadelphia, has addressed a long communication to Rev. Mr. Durborow, denying certain charges made against the management of the Mission House. The nature of such is indicated by the respective answers as given numerically, and as the document is quite an interesting one, we append it entire, as follows:—

"PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION HOUSE, WEST PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.—My dear Mr. Durborow:—The reports respecting the Mission House of which you spoke to me to-day seem too ridiculous for any thoughtful person to believe. But, as you tell me that they are believed, and hinder your collections for the institution, it may be well to give them the contradiction of which they are hardly worthy in themselves.

"1. As to a student (or students) having been dismissed for once attending at St. Mark's, I beg leave to say that it is utterly untrue. We have dismissed no students except for conduct unbecoming Christians, or evident unfitness for missionary work. Any one acquainted with the instructors at the Mission House would probably not expect us to approve the attendance of our young men on services so ornate as St. Mark's. Such services are not accordant with our tastes or principles, and form, in my judgment, an exceedingly unfit preparation for the severe simplicity of those to be held hereafter by these youths among the heathen. Still, granting a large liberty of opinion and of action, such as becomes our comprehensive system, we have never put St. Mark's Church or any other under a ban. Some of our students have attended there much oftener than was agreeable to us; but that attendance, though it seems to have a bad effect in every case, has not, to my knowledge, influenced to the dismission of a single one.

"2. As to students not being allowed to have the published works of Bishop White, the simple answer is that those works stand unmolested on the shelves of nearly all. Having sat in early life under the ministry of the Bishop, and revered him as all those who knew him must, I should hardly be likely to object to most of what has come from his wise pen. But I confess that it has been to me a very great matter of regret that one of his works on the Calvinistic and Armenian controversy was introduced without consultation with ourselves, because I think it inexpedient to disturb, with such speculative matters, the minds of young men going to the heathen. I should prefer to have their minds and hearts filled wholly with those practical and fundamental truths respecting which most Christians are agreed. Still, the work, once introduced, has been suffered to remain, though the manner of its introduction was distasteful to me, and though the controversial spirit which it fostered I should have wished to leave unstirred.

"3. As to the third story, of students being forbidden to bow at the name of Jesus in the Creed, it is as nearly without foundation as anything well can be. On only one occasion, according to my present memory, has this matter come up in any exercises with the students, except in reply to questions asked by them. And on that one occasion, instead of bowing being prohibited, they were told that no constraint was put on them with reference to such things—that the ancient reason for the introduction of the practice, in the wide prevalence of Arian heresy, did not exist in our country at this day, and that the Scriptural texts relied on for it, seemed to refer to something much beyond the outward form. Still, it was said that if any one desired to pay that outward token of respect to the Redeemer, there was, of course, no hindrance to his doing so. All that was asked was, that if the thing were done, it should be done modestly and humbly, not extravagantly, and should be the impulse of a true religious reverence, and not be degraded into a party badge.

"We are Protestant Episcopalians here, sincerely such; are opposed, and, I trust, shall always be opposed, to anything like Romish ritualism, with the doctrines *it* is meant to introduce; but, within the lawful limits of opinion in our Church, our plan has been to give all reasonable liberty of judgment and action, only striving to have our young men good scholars and earnest Christians, imbued with the holy spirit of the Gospel, and holding honestly its fundamental truths. We have our own views of the great questions which now agitate the Church, and are not likely to relinquish them. But as we would not let our liberty be judged by another man's conscience, so neither do we think of binding our judgment of these questions on our pupils as a rule. We should like to have them think with us, and trust they may; but if they do, it must be from the conviction of their intellect and conscience, not from any effort at constraint upon our part. Let them only turn out good missionaries, and we shall be content to leave it to the Holy Spirit how far they shall be party men. Speaking for myself only, but probably also representing my colleagues, I remain,

"Very truly, yours, A. SHIRAS."

—The Rector of All Saints' Church announces that an addition is needed, in the form of galleries in the transepts, to make room for the increasing number of Sunday-school scholars who desire to attend church. He advises the people to raise the money first and by no means to run in debt.

—St. Andrew's Chapel is well attended under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Bringhurst.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

—We learn that preparations are going forward for the laying of the corner-stone of the new Brandywine M. E. Church, on the 27th inst. The society which this edifice will accommodate is the third oldest in the State, services being held there previous to 1792. The new church will be located near the historic spot where Lafayette had his headquarters at the battle of Brandywine, and within a mile of the battlefield.

—Bishops Janes and Simpson and Dr. Tiffany will take part in the dedication of the Camden, N. J., M. E. Church, on the 10th of June, prox.

—A long and interesting circular or communication has been presented to the laity of the M. E. Church by the committees of several States in relation to the subject of "Lay Representation," to be disposed of during the coming month. It concludes as follows:—

"You can vote, therefore, for lay representation with the feeling that you have, in so doing, the concurring judgment of the best minds of the Church. This question approaches its settlement without strife; our hope is that it will be decided by common consent. Permit us to urge upon you the importance of a full vote in every church. See that ample notice is given to the societies to which you belong, and that all necessary arrangements for holding the election are seasonably made. The twenty days' notice required by the General Conference can be given most effectually by being repeated on successive Sundays. See that this is done wherever practicable. Let the mind of the Church be fairly expressed, and the friends of lay representation have nothing to fear."

—The ladies connected with the Front Street Methodist Episcopal Church are making strenuous efforts to raise funds to pay off the remainder of their church debt. $2625 of its debt was paid last year.

CATHOLIC.

—The improvements now being made at St. Agatha's Catholic Church, West Philadelphia, will add much to the beauty of the edifice. The paintings of the Crucifixion over the main altar, and the Blessed Virgin and St. Agatha's on the adjoining one, are much admired.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Wood has purchased a lot at the corner of Front and Canal streets, in the Sixteenth Ward, 80 by 160 feet, upon which a new church edifice is to be erected. The new church is to serve as an auxiliary to St. Michael's and St. Augustine's.

—St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Downingtown, Rev. J. F. Prendergast pastor, is to be enlarged and improved. Over $1000 have already been subscribed for this object.

—The concert in aid of St. Joseph's new church, Seventeenth and Stiles streets, on Thursday night last, was successful in every respect, and considerable was realized from it.

—An entertainment of sacred music is soon to be given in St. Dominick's Church, Harrisburg, under the direction of the leader of St. Michael's choir, which will be participated in by the first vocal talent of the city.

—The commencement of La Salle College will take place at the Academy of Music on the 24th proximo, when diplomas will be awarded to a number of successful students. The college is at the corner of Juniper and Filbert streets, under the charge of the Christian Brotherhood, Bro. Oliver, Director, and is in a highly prosperous and desirable condition.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

CEDARVILLE, Ohio, May 21, via Xenia, O.—In the Reformed Presbyterian Synod to-day, Rev. Dr. Douglass presented a report from part of the Pittsburg Presbytery adhering to the Synod, protesting against the action of the suspensionists as illegal, unwarranted, and highly disrespectful to the Synod, and resolving that as the suspension of relations was a secession from the General Synod, the names of these ministers and elders are hereby dropped from the roll of the Presbytery, and that those therein who adhere to the Synod be recognized as such congregations entitled to the names, rights, and privileges, legal and ecclesiastical, appertaining thereto. Referred.

Alexander Thomson, of Nova Scotia, presented resolutions approving the conduct of Rev. Dr. Douglass, Rev. John Alford, and others, who refused to suspend relations, and declaring their Presbytery to be the only Presbytery of Pittsburg recognized by the Synod; approving the declarations of the Pittsburg Presbytery that the members of all congregations under its charge who refused to suspend relations are, and they only are entitled to the legal and ecclesiastical rights of their respective corporations; and resolving that the Rev. George Scott, Rev. John McMillan, and others who have suspended relations to the General Synod, have thereby seceded from her control, and placed themselves beyond her jurisdiction. Adopted unanimously.

Alexander Comville, commissioner from fifty-eight members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia, presented a memorial declining the authority of the Suspensionists, desiring to maintain relations with the Synod, and soliciting her advice and counsel. Referred to special committee of one from each Presbytery.

Rev. Dr. McMasters, chairman of the committee to confer with committee of the United Presbyterian Church, presented a plan of organization on the basis of the principles of standards held in common under the name of United Presbyterian Church. An excited debate thereupon was terminated by adjournment.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

—The Annual Convention of Sunday School Teachers and Superintendents is to be held at Williamsport, Pa., beginning on Tuesday, June 1. Arrangements have been made on a liberal scale to make this the most interesting Sunday School Convention yet held in the State. Each Sunday School is requested to send one delegate. Ministers and superintendents are requested to give publicity to this announcement. The railroad companies have agreed to make the customary reduction to delegates who pass over their roads.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The objects and purposes of the "American Sunday School Union" are stated to be as follows:—

1. To plant Bible Schools among the destitute, in destitute districts in the older States, especially at the South and West, and on the frontier, along the line of the great Pacific Railroad beyond the church and the pastor, but where the Mission Sunday School furnishes a cheaper and feasible means of home evangelization.
2. To gather in the children, and thus preach Christ to the little ones.
3. To harmonize antagonisms, denominational or otherwise, and set to work for the Master all the religious element there may be in a given neighborhood. Better to organize and set ten men to work, than to do the work of ten men.
4. To aid needy and especially newly-organized schools, by donations of suitable books; in the improvement of existing schools, by visitation and counsel; aiming to elevate the standard of Bible instruction, and to encourage better modes of teaching.
5. Not so much to multiply largely the number of new schools, as to make the work permanent and efficient, and the schools self-sustaining—forerunners of the church and the ministry.

How well adapted this agency is for the work in question may be seen from the following results of its operation in ten years:—

Schools organized in ten years, 13,255; teachers, 86,352; scholars, 566,469; schools visited in ten years, and aided in their work, 38,831; teachers, 297,277; scholars, 2,199,789. Total of schools organized and aided in ten years, 52,086; teachers, 382,629; scholars, 2,766,258.

—A revival meeting of eighteen weeks' duration recently closed at "The Church of God," Germantown avenue and Berks street. Over one hundred persons were baptized. The Rev. L. B. Hartman is the pastor.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholic prelates of this country have concluded a secret conclave in Baltimore, and their pastoral letter is published in the Catholic papers. The first point they make is a strenuous opposition to secular education. The faithful are warned that their children must be taken out of the public schools and put into parish schools, where Romanism shall be taught, as "thousands of souls annually stray away" from this cause. No doubt this is true. They then endorse their publication society, and then follows a denunciation of the "Murder of the Innocents." This "crying sin of infanticide," they say, is "most prevalent in those localities where the system of education without religion has been longest established;" and they confidently believe that those whom they address "are strangers to the unnatural vice" of staining their souls "with the innocent blood of their own unborn, unregenerate (*i. e.* unbaptized) offspring." They next attack dangerous amusements, including "obscene theatrical performances," and particularly "German or round dances," as "shocking every feeling of delicacy and fraught with imminent danger to morals." They then urge effort for the colored people, support of orphan asylums, and submission of the clergy to the bishops. It is an able and fearless document.—*Independent.*

—There have been violent discussions in the meetings of the committee which prepared propositions for the coming General Council at Rome. The Superior of the Benedictines, of Bavaria, indignant at the pretensions of the Jesuits, has refused to serve longer, and returned home. The majority has agreed on propositions asserting the Pope's infallibility, the temporal power, and the impious nature of modern liberalism.

—About 1300 people were confirmed last Sabbath in two Catholic churches of Brooklyn.

—An ecclesiastical dictionary, in two large octavo volumes, comprising theology, canon law, hagiography, liturgy, ecclesiastical geography, history, biography, and bibliography, has just been published by the Abbe Glaire, Paris. We anticipate that this work will be a great success, for the Holy Father has stamped it with his special approval, conveyed in a letter written at his command to the Abbe by Francois Mercurelli, the Pope's secretary for Latin letters.

—The Russian Government is said to have under consideration a new plan for the reorganization of the Catholic Church throughout the empire. For a long time every measure of the Russian Government with regard to the Catholic Church or to Poland has been an act of barbarism, unworthy of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and there is reason to fear that the new plan will in no respect be better than the previous ones.

—The Feast of St. Paul of the Cross, the founder of the Order, was solemnly observed at Highgate, on April 28. High Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Eyre, and a panegyric of the saint was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy.

—The total amount of the gifts presented to the Pope on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his entering the priesthood is estimated at twenty millions of francs.

—The offertory collections for the Holy Father's Jubilee at the various Catholic churches and chapels in London, on Sunday, the 11th of April, amounted to something more than £500.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbyterian church in Kansas City, Mo., was blown down a year ago, was rebuilt with considerable effort, and has now been burned down.

—The Declaration and Testimony Presbyterians of Kentucky have perfected the arrangements for an organic union with the Southern Presbyterians. It will be consummated at the meeting of the General Assembly which began at Mobile on the 20th instant.

—The Synod of Texas, in their published report, state that though the Presbyterian Church has existed in that State more than thirty years, not a single young man born in that State, or even grown up on Texas soil, has ever entered the ministry of that Church.

—The Synod of the English Presbyterian Church, at its session, April 22, passed a resolution authorizing the establishment of an order of lay-evangelists in the Church. That Church contains only 120 congregations, which had last year a membership of 21,697, and 1929 Sabbath School teachers and 17,794 scholars. The average stipend of the pastors was £269, and the total collections of the Church for all purposes was £65,001, or nearly $15 (gold) for each member.

—Dr. Albert Smith, of New Rochelle, has purchased and presented to the Presbyterian church of that place a fine house and lot, to be used as a parsonage. A worthy example for others.

—The First Presbyterian Church (New School), of St. Louis, Missouri, of which Dr. Nelson was the late pastor, have tendered a unanimous call to the Rev. Charles A. Dickey, of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Dickey is a minister of the United Presbyterian Church.

—At the recent meeting of Cayuga Presbytery fourteen students in Auburn Seminary were licensed to preach the gospel.

—As a part of the fruit of the great revival in Buffalo, 30 were received last Sabbath to the First Presbyterian Church; 70 to the Lafayette Street Church; and on the previous Sabbath 60 to the North Church; In Lockport, 130 have united with the First Church; about the same number to the Congregational Church, and 47 to the Second Presbyterian.

—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly comprises 10 Synods, 48 Presbyteries, 786 ministers, 51 licentiates, 92 candidates, 1298 churches, and 76,949 communicants.

—The United Presbyterian Church has 7 Synods, 50 Presbyteries, and about 700 ministers, and 65,612 communicants.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has 24 Syonds, 99 Presbyteries, 1500 ministers, and 130,000 communicants.

—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod has 77 ministers and 8487 communicants.

METHODIST.

—According to a correspondent of the *Christian Register*, the Unitarian lion and the Methodist lamb are lying down together in the sweetest harmony in Meadville, Pa. The graduating theological class includes five Unitarians and one "Christian;" while the junior class has four Methodists, two colored brothers, and two ladies. "The fraternal feeling between the Unitarian and Methodist students is quite as close as that between the Unitarian and the 'Christian.'" Methodist and Unitarian ministers exchange pulpits there; and the Methodist professors of Allegheny College have aided in the ordination of Unitarian ministers.—*Independent.*

—In Cincinnati there are four German and twenty English M. E. Churches. For local church improvements, and in centenary offerings, the English Churches have lately contributed about $350,000.

—On Sunday, May 9, the Free Methodists of Brooklyn, N. Y., dedicated a house of worship.

—Clark Street Methodist Church block, corner of Clark and Washington, Chicago, erected a few years since, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, has been rented this year for ninety-two thousand dollars, all the church rooms being reserved as usual.

—There are now at work in the Methodist Episcopal Church 7130 effective itinerant ministers.

—The demands of trade have decreed the downfall of Light Street Church, Baltimore, the old citadel of Methodism, somewhat renowned in the past history of the denomination, and intimately associated in the recollections of the old itinerants with the revered names of Asbury, Coke, and their coadjutors.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Some of our exchanges state that the "*Congregational Quarterly* reports 575 churches not supplied with preaching, and 510 ministers unemployed." This is hardly true. The *Quarterly* reports 538 without stated preachers; but says that most of these churches have regular preaching. It reports 850 ministers not in the pastoral work. This includes 101 missionaries, besides teachers.

—The Washington (Iowa) *Press* says that the Congregational minister there was recently sought out by a German who had received $1400 by the accidental death of a brother in Europe. He thought one-half of it belonged to the Lord, and begged to leave $700 with the minister, to be distributed in his discretion among the benevolent societies.

—The pews of the Centre Church, New Haven, Conn., lately rented for $18,000. On a subsequent Sabbath the pastor, Rev. G. L. Walker, took occasion to express, in decided terms, his regret at the result. The prices paid, he said, could not but be regarded as extravagant, and the gross amount received was larger than the exigencies of the church demanded. If the debt of the church was alleged as an excuse, the speaker thought that in a church embracing so much wealth, many of whose members were individually able to pay it without embarrassment, and who, unitedly, could expunge it at once, without a twinge, the debt could not but be considered as, in a measure, a disgrace.—*Evangelist.*

—Congregational churches were organized in Missouri, at Ozark, January 9, with eleven members; at Springfield, February 13, with eleven members; at Lagrange (German), March 28, with twenty-nine members.

—By vote of council, Rev. A. McLoud was dismissed from the Congregational Church in Topsfield, Mass., on the 27th ult., and most cordially commended to the churches. His pastorate has continued more than twenty-seven years, and he has had the confidence of his own and the neighboring churches. The Boston *Traveller* says:—"No other reason seems to have been given for this change than that some of the people wanted a new minister; and the council say that they are reluctantly impelled to the conclusion that the opposition to Rev. Mr. McLoud has sprung from a spirit of personal hostility to him, rather than from any desire to secure the real good of the Church itself."

—On Sunday morning, 2d inst., a large accession of new members (fifty on profession and twelve by letter) was made to Mr. Beecher's church in Brooklyn. Notwithstanding the tempestuous rain, the house was crowded to its utmost. The first Sunday in May has, for several years past, been an occasion of a large ingathering by this church, and each recurring anniversary is looked forward to with peculiar interest. The pulpit was laden with flowers—the preacher standing like a florist in a conservatory.

—The College Street Church, of New Haven, have called the Rev. H. H. Stebbins, of Riverdale, New York, and a graduate of Yale in 1862.

—The Eliot City Mission Society, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, has formally transferred its property on Parker street, consisting of the chapel and lot, to the newly organized "Highland Congregational Society." The new church worshipping there is in a flourishing condition, and the congregation has already outgrown the chapel; so that the subject of enlarging, or of building anew, is pressed upon immediate attention.

BAPTIST.

—During the past year above 100,000 persons were immersed in England and the United States, according to the Baptist "Almanac and Hand-book."

—*Zion's Advocate* gives interesting accounts of revivals in Auburn and Lewiston, Maine; also at East Dixfield and Emery's Mills. In the first-named place a new house of worship is in process of erection, at a cost of $38,000.

—The First Baptist Church in Newport has obtained a charter which includes both sexes in the corporation.

—The report of Baptist progress in Great Britain for the last year shows that 49 churches have been organized the past year, making an aggregate of 2447. The increase in membership has been 9982, a larger accession than any since 1860, and bringing up the total to 251,505 members. There are 267,396 scholars in the Sabbath Schools, and no doubt over a million of the British population dependent on the Baptists for religious instruction.

—The churches of Greene and Ulster counties, N. Y., have been in the habit for many years past of doing their own domestic mission work. They are united in a Missionary Conference which very efficiently prosecutes the work of evangelization in those two counties. They have already planted several churches, which are not only self-sustaining, but aid in preaching the Gospel in the regions beyond. Two missionaries are now employed at $720 and $760 respectively. Within the past year a very neat and commodious meeting-house has been erected at Acra, and soon another one will be built within the bounds of the conference. They have quarterly meetings with the churches, occupying one day and two evenings, when, in addition to the transaction of the business, four sermons are preached, and social conference meetings are held, thus promoting brotherly love and zeal in the work.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

—Rev. Dr. Samson says, in reference to the recent meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, at Macon, Ga.:—"Our meeting has been one of the sweetest Christian harmony, of unusual practical devotion and efficiency, and rich with promise for the future. The Theological Seminary was put on a stable basis by the subscription of $15,000 additional to former collections. Contributions to foreign missions were reported from England and Scotland. One-sixth of all the contributions to Domestic Missions, a noble generosity, came from Baltimore alone. The colored people in South Carolina, even, are seeking the aid and counsel of their white brethren; and those of Georgia seem ready to make contributions to send colored missionaries to Africa. The only visitors from north of Maryland were the Rev. Dr. Armitage, with Brother Root, a member of his church, from New York. He was cordially hailed, and invited to address the convention, besides sharing in the appointments for preaching and public addresses. The sessions from commencement to close were characterized by gracious dews from on high. Next year the convention meets at Louisville, Kentucky."

REFORMED.

—The Rev. Dr. Brown, who has been pastor of the Dutch Reformed church near Auburn, N. Y., for the last eighteen months, and who was formerly missionary to Japan, under the employment of the Missionary Board of the Dutch Reformed Church, has been called to return again to his foreign field. On Sabbath last he preached his farewell sermon to his people, who part with him with sincere regret.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. James Prestley, recently deposed from the ministry, and excommunicated from the United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, has settled down on a farm within a few miles of that city.

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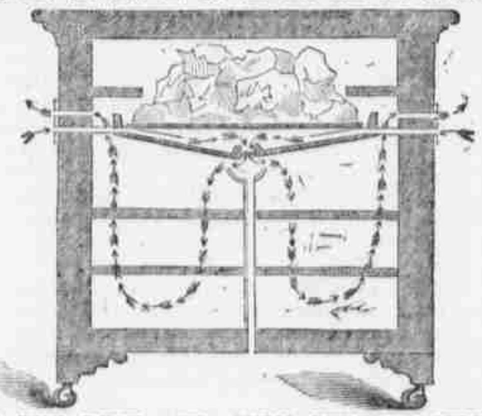

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Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuthsip2m

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS

DIXEY & CO.

STORE AND OFFICE

NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED

DRAIN PIPES,

With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.

DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,

HOT-AIR FLUES,

HOPPERS,

GARDEN VASES,

STATUARY, ETC.

OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS

Will consult their interests by giving us a call.

Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours,

5 31f DIXEY & CO.

LIKE A LAVEROCK IN THE LIFT.

I.

It's we two, it's we two, it's we two for aye,
All the world and we two, and Heaven be our stay.
Like a laverock in the lift, sing, O bonny bride!
All the world was Adam once, with Eve by his side.

II.

What's the world, my lass, my love!—what can it do?
I am thine, and thou art mine; life is sweet and new.
If the world have missed the mark, let it stand by,
For we two have gotten leave, and once more we'll try.

III.

Like a laverock in the lift, sing, O bonny bride!
It's we two, it's we two, happy side by side.
Take a kiss from me thy man; now the song begins:
"All is made afresh for us, and the brave heart wins."

IV.

When the darker days come, and no sun will shine,
Thou shalt dry my tears, lass, and I'll dry thine.
It's we two, it's we two, while the world's away,
Sitting by the golden sheaves on our wedding-day.
JEAN INGELOW.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a farewell matinee will be given to-day, when *Maritana* will be performed. This will be the last appearance of the present Richings troupe in this city.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will make their last appearance this evening in the drama of *Trodden Down* and the farce of *It Takes Two to Quarrel*

On Monday Mr. E. L. Davenport will commence a season of six nights, and will appear in his drama of *St. Marc; or, The Soldier of Fortune.*

AT THE ARCH Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Le Gladiateur, The Toodles, The Spitfire,* and *The Pretty Horse breaker* will be presented this evening.

On Monday Mr. John Collins, the eminent Irish comedian, will make his first appearance in several years.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee to-day, when the burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia* will be performed. In the evening *Lucretia Borgia* and *Mephistopheles.*

A new burlesque entitled *Paris; or, The Judgment,* is announced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE there will be no matinee to-day in consequence of the dress rehearsal of the new piece entitled *Fiorette, the Cricket,* which will be produced on Monday.

This evening *Ching-Chow-Hi* and *Jeanette's Wedding* will be performed.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

OLE BULL will give a grand farewell concert on Monday evening at the Academy of Music. This will probably be the last opportunity our citizens will have to hear this eminent violinist.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS will exhibit for the last times, on Eighth street, above Race, this afternoon at 2½ o'clock and this evening at 8 o'clock. The Circus will appear in Germantown on Monday.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D. will deliver a private lecture, for ladies only, at Concert Hall this afternoon, and one for gentlemen only this evening.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read *As You Like It,* at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Company.

WORK UPON THE GREAT BUILDING for the National Peace Jubilee at Boston is being rapidly pushed. The timbers for the floor and galleries are laid, the sides are up and the roof is being covered. It rises a chaos of skyward-aiming timbers and boards, swarming with workmen and noisy with much nail-driving. The building is wooden from tarret to foundation plank, and a model of safety.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Rehn, who was scalded a day or two since at the glue factory of Delaney & Robinson, died at the Episcopal Hospital yesterday afternoon.

—An investigation in respect to the fire at the House of Refuge, on Thursday morning, has led to the discovery that it was the work of two of the inmates, who had been convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and sentenced to that institution. They were induced to commit the incendiary act in the hope that they would be able to escape in the confusion created by the fire.

—The city contests were resumed yesterday afternoon before Examiners Batturs and Messick. The testimony was directed to the Sixth and Seventh divisions of the Seventeenth ward.

Domestic Affairs.

—The President yesterday appointed a large number of postmasters for Pennsylvania.

—Chief Justice Chase presided in the United States Circuit Court, at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

—Samuel Hamilton has been appointed packer in the Appraiser's stores at the Custom House in this city.

—General Starring, Consulate Examiner, is to be sent to France and Belgium to look after the derelict Consuls.

—The Commissioners to examine the Central Pacific and Union Railroad made a report yesterday.

—The revised registration of voters in Washington shows that there are 8603 whites and 6885 colored. This gives the whites a majority of 1718, and as there are that number of white Republicans in the city, the Democrats will probably be defeated at the ensuing election.

—General Butler had an interview yesterday with Secretary Rawlins in regard to the protection of Union men in the South. The Secretary intimated that if murders did not cease there, and the assassins be surrendered for trial, martial law would be declared, and citizens sympathizing with the murderers would be held as hostages.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 21.—Sir Francis Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada, has sent a letter to the *Times*, enclosing his correspondence with Secretary Marcy, arising out of the Canadian rebellion in 1837. Sir Francis in his letter argues that if the United States was wrong at that time, then England has dormant claims for apology and compensation, though they have been long overlooked and forgotten. If the United States was right then, he submits to the good sense and good feeling of Americans the logical, moral, and political impossibility of now refusing a reply for the Queen's neutrality proclamation, similar to that which they gave themselves in 1837. He calls attention to the fact that England was the only country in Europe which pledged herself by proclamation in the late war, and concludes with a promise to reply in a second letter to Mr. Sumner's complaints of assistance rendered by England to the Confederates.

MADRID, May 21.—In his reply to Castelar's speech, Admiral Topete declared he was opposed to the restoration of Queen Isabella. He thought the elevation of Montpensier to the throne desirable, but said a member of the Cabinet should strictly subordinate his action to the policy of the Prime Minister and Minister of War, who, with himself and all other members of the ministry, awaited the decision of the Cortes for their guidance. He concluded by advising the Cortes to take care no daring man cut the knot they were unable to untie.

Article thirty-two of the Constitution, declaring that all powers emanate from the nation, was adopted by the Cortes to-day by acclamation.

Article thirty-three, declaring that the form of government of the Spanish nation is the monarchy, was passed, after a protracted debate, by a vote of 214 to 70.

HAVANA, May 21.—An authentic proclamation of General Cespedes, of the 18th of February, which has hitherto been considered spurious, issued five weeks before Valmaseda's proclamation, says every prisoner who has voluntarily fought against the revolution shall be executed, but soldiers of the regular army may expect clemency according to circumstances.

The property of the enemies of the Republic will be confiscated for the benefit of the Republic. No neutrality will be recognized, with the exception of foreigners who have been neutral since the beginning of the revolution. Those who have voluntarily done the Spanish Government or its officials any service will be executed, irrespective of person.

The English prisoners who were captured on wrecking schooners by the Spanish authorities have been released, and gone to Laiman.

SURPLUS GOLD.

One Hundred and Eleven Millions in the Treasury.

Secretary Boutwell, last night, on looking over his daily reports from the United States Treasurer, found that his weekly sales of gold were not reducing his surplus. On May 3, there were in the Treasury one hundred and one millions, of which eighty-four millions belonged to the Treasury. His discounting of the July interest and sales were not sufficient to keep this amount from running up on him, and after his sales yesterday, he had left one hundred and eleven millions, of which eighty-nine millions belonged to the Government, or a gain of five millions in less than three weeks, and a gain in the same time, of gold deposits, of four millions. His order to sell two millions next week were issued yesterday, but no corresponding order was given to buy an extra million of bonds. The Secretary has not yet concluded what he will do with the extra amount of currency which this sale brings into the Treasury. He does not seem to think that he has authority to buy and pass into the sinking fund any bonds for time passed before he commenced purchasing for that purpose, and his present arrangements will secure all he needs for this purpose up to June 30, the close of the present fiscal year. He has been pressed to buy up three per cents, but he has not yet decided what to do about it. He does not anticipate any difficulty in getting rid of his surplus of greenbacks, at any time, but he does not intend to allow gold to accumulate any further upon him in the Treasury, and his sales in future will be regulated by his receipts, as he does not regard the price put upon bullion in Wall street as any criterion of its value, nor will it guide him in his sales, but he does not intend to allow the Treasury to be used to hoard gold up unnecessarily.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Proclamation by President Grant.

Yesterday the following proclamation was issued:—

Whereas, The act of Congress, approved June 25, 1868, constituted on and after that date eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith. Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby direct that from and after this date no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics, on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

DISASTER.

Terrific Explosion of a Locomotive at Mount Holly, N. J.—Loss of Life.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, engine No. 39, of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, exploded its boiler while attached to a mail train, passing between Washington and Water streets, Mount Holly, N. J. The engine was raised from the wheels and thrown violently into the air, and descended upon the track with tremendous force, breaking ties, bending rails, and scattering pieces of machinery in every direction.

Again springing into the air, it made several revolutions, and finally lodged in the Rancocas creek, a distance of 100 feet from where the explosion occurred. The cars were thrown together in one confused mass. The engineer, Job Goskil, and the fireman, Charles L. Platt, were both fatally injured, being horribly scalded and mangled. The conductor, John Sayler, is very seriously hurt, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Sayler was thrown under some cars and rubbish, and was only extricated with great difficulty; he was seriously scalded, and his face and head were cut severely.

The gig-top brakesman, Edward Joyce, was blown with the gig into an adjoining field, but escaped with a broken arm. There were five others on different parts of the train, who escaped with slight bruises. The explosion was caused by too great a pressure of steam, it being necessary for heavy trains to put on a full head, in consequence of the steep grade at this point. The engine was an old one, and had been previously condemned. The company is severely censured for permitting it to remain in service.

The scene of the accident was a sad one, and was visited by hundreds of spectators. The concussion caused by the explosion was terrific, shaking the buildings in the immediate vicinity to their foundations. A miraculous escape was that of a gentleman walking upon the track, in the opposite direction from the train; he stepped to the left of the track immediately before the explosion occurred, to avoid the train. Had he turned to the right he would have met with instant death, by coming in contact with the descending engine.

LATER DESPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The fireman, Charles L. Platt, has, since the last despatch, died from the injuries received. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body this evening. He leaves a widow and two small children.

The company, with remarkable promptness, have repaired the track and removed the *debris*, and the trains are passing over as usual.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·37	MOON SETS	3·03
SUN SETS	7·17	HIGH WATER	10·41

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Neptune, Hayes, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Ital. brig Giovannino, Luise, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr C. A. Jones, Griffin, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. S. Conant, Gerrish, Boston, Knight & Sons.
Schr Louisa, Nevins, Biddeford, Me., do.
Tugs Hudson, Nicholson, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Commander, Brooks, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Barque Waldo, Baker, 56 days from Ardrossan, with iron to Workman & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Searsville, Chase, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, at Cardiff 8th inst., for New York.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Barque Annie Augusta, Creighton, at Guantenamo 2d inst., for Philadelphia in 8 days.
Barques Malvina Degner, Sprenger; Dryaden, Gabreen; Baltasara, Robertson; and Julie Michels, Dodge, for Philadelphia, were at London 8th inst.
Barques Charles Gumm, Trefry, and Matilda Octavie, Michon, were at Cardenas 12th inst., for ports north of Hatteras.
Barque Lochinvar, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Liverpool 8th inst.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, at Cardenas 12th inst., for New York.
Brigs Cuban, Hannaford; James Baker, Phelan; Mariposa, Staples; Isola, Cables; Clara P. Gibbs, Parker; Elizabeth, Ames; Addie Hale, Dailey; Eugenia, Coombs; and Aquidneck, Nigley, were at Cardenas 12th inst., for ports north of Hatteras.
Brigs Charles Miller, Gilkey, and Nuevitas, Trask, hence, at Bangor 19th inst.
Schr Easton, Wilson, hence for Kingston, Ja., was spoken 17th inst. lat. 36 30, long. 73 22.
Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, at Cardenas 12th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs Idaho, Babbidge, and Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, hence, at Danvers 14th inst.
Schr Robbie W. Dillon, Ludlam, hence, at Marblehead 19th inst.
Schr Consider, Allen, hence, at Norfolk 19th inst.
Schr Carrie Holmes, Smith, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.
Schrs Wm. H. Mitchell, Cole; Frank Palmer, Latham; and Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, hence, at New Haven 19th instant.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.
Schrs J. Cadwalader, Steelman; American Eagle, Shaw; C. E. Elmer, Corson; H. Simmons, Godfrey; Hattie Paige, Haley; and Trade Wind, Lloyd, hence, at Salem 18th inst.
Schrs H. G. King, McGregor; Grace Girdler, Smith; H. N. Miller, Miller; J. O. Donohue, Smith; Julia A. Garrison, Smith; and Mary Milnes, Parker, hence, at Salem 19th instant.
Schr Pilot's Bride, Brewster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 18th inst.
Schr Edward Lameyer, Bateman, hence, at Gardiner 13th inst.
Schrs Caroline Kienzle, Studams, and Saboa, Lamson, hence, at Newburyport 19th inst.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, sailed from Fall River 19th inst., for Philadelphia, and went into Newport.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The whaling barque Trident, of New Bedford, reports that the water in the bays and lagoons on the coast of Lower California has shoaled, in some instances as much as six feet. The barque was unable to enter localities that were cruised over a year ago. It is thought that the late earthquake was the cause.

Notice is hereby given that a red light is now exhibited on Clevedon pier head, Bristol Channel, west coast of England. It is elevated 27 feet above high water, and from it
Newport lighthouse bears N. by W. ½ W., 7½ miles.
English and Welsh Grounds lightvessel bears W.NW., 3½ miles.
Flatholm lighthouse bears W., 10½ miles.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, April 30, 1869.

CARRIAGES!!!

McLEAR & KENDALL,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,

Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at
REASONABLE RATES. 20sw26trp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BED-BUGS.—DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18tuthslot

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 5 12

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1mip

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.

The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.

Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.

5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
WILL READ
AS YOU LIKE IT,"
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 18 7t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of the Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 2, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—
First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.
A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wstp3m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 2 tf Delanco, N. J.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 30 1m*

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth†

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
(Four doors above Arch).

I have now open a splendid assortment of
SILKS,
SATINS,
CRAPES,
FIGURED NETS,
ILLUSIONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.
PARIS FLOWERS,
LINEN-BACK SATINS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
In Unrivalled Assortment.
S. A. & D. STERN,
NO. 724 ARCH STREET,
5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,
New Styles and Moderate Prices.
GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.
RAPSON'S, [4 17 stuth2m
N.W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street.
We offer our splendid stock of Millinery and Dress Trimming Goods at largely REDUCED PRICES.
All colors linen-black Satins, a fine assortment of the best shades, cut bias, at $1·75 per yard, formerly $2.
20-inch wide, extra quality, $2·50, formerly $3.
21 to 28 inches wide, extra super qualities, the choicest shades and best qualities in the market, for $3 a yard.
Black Satins, at $2, $2·50, and $3.
The most complete assortment of Trimming and Satin Ribbons in the city.
Also, Taffeta Ribbons, for bindings.
Sundowns, white, brown, and black, at 75c. and $1.
Straw Hats and Bonnets for ladies, misses, and children: every new shape in the finest braids.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.
French and American Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, etc., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Laces, Malines, Frames, and every article required to make or trim a hat.
Give us a call: it will repay your trouble.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
5 18 6trp No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
4 30 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
5 7† West Side, Philadelphia.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN-HOUSES AND FARMS,
BAUGH'S
RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.
It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.
This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATtern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 2 mws†

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE
At 37½c. per yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

We have made this department of our business a specialty, and obtaining goods direct, can offer them at lowest prices, and in every variety.
PERKINS & CO.,
NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
5 13 thstu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.
NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE
(Successor to Morriss & Hoffman).
Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·40.	White Goods in great variety.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.	Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c.	Stripe Nainsook, 22, 25c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c.	White and Buff Pique, 25c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, $1.	Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.

Spring Dress Goods, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1·25.
Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tut hs 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ABRAHAM B. BERTOLET, of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district upon his own petition.

To the creditors of the said bankrupt.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
5 15 s3t* No. 307 CHESNUT Street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,
5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Application has been made, this 17th May, 1869, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Exchange Company." 5 17

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
3 27 s3m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
9 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 22,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
the Charming Actress and Vocalist,
ROSE WATKINS (formerly ROSINA SHAW),
and the Eminent Comedian,
MR. HARRY WATKINS,
will appear in their Romantic Irish Drama,
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Fergus McCarthy, an Exile,} Mr. HARRY WATKINS
The Shingawn..............}
Mary McCarthy.............} ROSE WATKINS
Blanche Desmond...........}
To conclude with the side-splitting Comedietta of
IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
CHING-CHOW-HI and JEANETTE'S WEDDING
Miss Susan Galton and Mr. Thomas Whiffin in cast.
"FLORETTE" THE CRICKET,
first time in America as an opera, will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, May 24,
MISS SUSAN GALTON AS THE CRICKET.
No Matinee to-day, in consequence of a Dress Rehearsal for FLORETTE THE CRICKET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
FOUR GLORIOUS PIECES.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 22,
THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER,
Craig's new Burlesque,
LE GLADIATEUR,
THE TOODLES,
and the SPITFIRE.
Monday—Mr. JOHN COLLINS, Comedian, in two characters.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
J. E. McDONOUGH.......................Manager.
LAST LUCRETIA BORGIA MATINEE,
LAST LUCRETIA BORGIA MATINEE,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.
AND
MEPHISTOPHELES;
OR, THE AMBASSADOR FROM BELOW.
Will shortly be produced, the grand classical and mythological Burlesque entitled
PARIS; OR, THE JUDGMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT,
PROGRAMME FOR
MONDAY EVENING May 24, 1869.
1. Piano Solo—Transcription Rigoletto..........F. Liszt
Mr. THEODOR MARTENS.
2. Romanza from "Martha"..........Flotow
Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD.
3. Concerto in A Major (3 parts)—a. Allegro Maestoso; b. Adagio Sentimentale; c. Rondo Pastorale....Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
With Organ and Piano Accompaniment.
4. Cavatina—"La Capriccioso"..........Blumenthal
Miss S. W. BARTON.
5. "Mountain Visions"..........Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.
6. Piano Solo—"La Belle Amazone"..........Loeschorn
Mr. THEODORE MARTENS.
7. "The Wanderer"..........Schubert
Miss S. W. BARTON.
8. Song—"Alice"..........Ascher
Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD.
9. "Greeting from Afar"—Large posato c. Rondo Capriccioso..........Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
With Organ and Piano Accompaniment.
10. Duet—"Una Notte a Venezia"..........Arditi
Miss BARTON and Mr. MACDONALD.
Mr. BENJAMIN OWEN, Composer and Accompanist.
ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
RESERVED SEATS..........FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
FAMILY CIRCLE..........FIFTY CENTS
Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.

CHESNUT STREET RINK VELOCIPEDROME, FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING, OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 10½ P. M.
Admission, 10c. Riding Tickets, 30 and 50 cents. 5 19 4t

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
From the Hippotheatron Buildings, Fourteenth street, New York.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
ON EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE RACE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
from the Fourteenth Street Circus, New York, will appear in a superb programme of
ELEGANT EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES
AND WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. To commence at 2½ and 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at Govert's News Stands, in the Continental Hotel and Post Office. 5 17 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. Open 7·30. Overture, 8 o'clock.
THE THEATRE OF THE WORLD.
PRESENT "JOE EMMETT," THE GREAT DUTCH SONG AND DANCE MAN,
And the return of VENTUROLI.
TWO BALLETS EACH EVENING.
DE ROSA AND THE GREAT CORPS.

CONCERT HALL.
POPULAR LECTURES ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, ETC. ETC., BY
PROFESSOR JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D.
Illustrated with elegant models, manikins, paintings, skeletons, etc., prepared expressly by Dr. Azoux, in Paris as follows:
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
Monday, May 17. Friday, May 21.
Tuesday, May 18. Monday, May 24.
Wednesday, May 19. Tuesday, May 25.
Commencing each evening at 8 o'clock.
FOR LADIES ONLY:
Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, May 20 and 22, at 3 o'clock.
FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY:
Saturday and Wednesday Evenings, May 22 and 26, at 8 o'clock.
SCALE OF PRICES:

The course of six lectures for ladies and gentlemen	$2·00
Single admission	50
Two private lectures	75
Single admission	50

To be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; J. H. Burdsall's, No. 1121 Chesnut street; Dr. McClintock's office, No. 823 Race street, and at the Hall. 5 8 tf

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 39t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular.
3 6 stuth3mo PROF L. LEWIS.

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., at the Artist Fund Galleries, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street. Tickets, 25 cents; season tickets, $1; for sale at the Galleries. 5 12 wst

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Annual Subscribers' tickets for the year ending March 31, 1870, entitling the holder to admission and use of the track, can be obtained of the Lessee, at Park, or at the Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street. 5 21 2t

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

It has been rumored for some days past that the President was about to issue a proclamation defining the rate of wages in Government workshops under the Eight-hour law of Congress, approved June 25, 1868. Yesterday the proclamation was made, and, contrary to general expectation, it declares that there shall be no reduction of wages on account of the reduction of the hours of labor. This will be a surprise to both the advocates and the opponents of the eight-hour system, as it is in direct opposition to the opinion of the Attorney-General.

General Grant has followed the example of General Jackson in giving the nation to understand that, however ready he may be to ask the advice of the members of his Cabinet, he reserves for himself the privilege of acting according to his own judgment. Congress said nothing definitely about the wages that should be paid for eight hours' labor, and it left unrepealed the old law providing that the Government disbursing officers should be guided by the compensation paid for similar labor in private establishments. And yet, in the language of the proclamation, the new enactment "repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith," and General Grant has decided, in this conflict of laws, to strike a bold blow for the eight-hour men.

As matters were progressing, the demagogues who voted for the enactment had a capital opportunity to surround the administration with odium. They could claim to be the especial friends of the workingman, and attack the President for withholding the boon of big pay for little work. But he has silenced this battery by a stroke of his pen, and taught Congress that he will respect rather the spirit of their enactments, and their obvious meaning, than the hair-splitting interpretations made by a critical lawyer. Attorney-General Hoar acted as the counsel of a private individual, would have acted if his client had asked his opinion in reference to the payment of a doubtful claim. He denied its validity, leaving those who felt aggrieved to seek redress in the courts, or to substantiate their demand by more definite legislation. Judge Kelley, who announces himself an advocate of the eight-hour system, at the same time sustains the action of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Navy. But Grant has chosen to take a broader and more comprehensive view of the question, and instead of assuming the responsibility of an alleged resistance to the real meaning of a Congressional enactment, he has given the Government employes instead of the Government the benefit of the existing doubts, and thrown back upon Congress the responsibility of deciding whether they desire their law of 1862 or their law of 1868 to be most stringently executed.

The importance of this dispute has been greatly exaggerated. The power of Congress extends only to Government workshops and Government service, and it can only affect, in an infinitesimal degree, by example, the rate of wages in private establishments. We hope, however, that since the experiment is to be tried, it may be made as useful as possible, and that accurate records may be kept, showing the difference in the actual product of the labor of a given number of men working respectively under the two systems. If the loss of time does not involve a clear corresponding loss of production, that fact should be demonstrated; and if, on the other hand, the clamor for the eight-hour rule amounts to nothing more than a demand for increased wages, that fact should be established beyond all cavil.

In the present position of the country, the whole American people are morally bound to work harder than ever. They must provide not only for present necessities and for their future welfare, but, at the same time, bear the burden of a gigantic debt. No more inopportune moment for an eight-hour agitation could have been chosen. A desire for additional leisure illy comports with the requirements of a period when increased responsibilities are imposed upon all the workers of the land. Whatever the Government may do with its handful of laborers and mechanics in ship-yards and armories, forty millions of people cannot afford, under existing circumstances, to diminish their productive power.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, SLAVERY, AND REUNION.

Just as the two most important branches of the Presbyterian Church are taking serious measures towards a harmonious reunion, a correspondence between the two divisions of the Methodist Episcopal denomination upon a similar project is made public. Bishops Janes and Simpson, in behalf of their colleagues of the National Church, have submitted the subject of union with the Southern Church to the Board of Bishops of the latter body. In their communication, Bishops Janes and Simpson justly allege that the great cause which led to the separation has passed away, and in view of this fact they "trust the day is not far distant when there shall be but one organization, which shall embrace the whole Methodist family in the United States." The "great cause" of separation to which allusion is made was, of course, the system of human bondage, from which the nation has been purified by the ordeal of civil war. But the Southern Bishops, in their response, allege that "slavery was not, in any proper sense, the cause, but the occasion only, of separation;" laying the entire responsibility for the schism in the Church upon the action of the General Conference in attempting "to handle and determine matters lying outside of their proper jurisdiction."

This was the ground assumed by the Southern section of the Church in 1844, and possesses even less significance at the present day than it did at that time. When the crisis in our national affairs came upon us, the slavery propagandists raised the same plea as the excuse for their action in attempting to disrupt the territory of the Union. The irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery was as fully recognized by the Southern leaders as it was insisted upon by the exponents of public opinion in the North. The two systems could no longer exist side by side in the same nationality, without one or the other undermining and uprooting its rival. As the utter abhorrence in which a preponderating majority of the Northern people held "the peculiar institution" forbade any hopes of its further peaceable extension, the South seized upon the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency as an excuse for a resort to arms to secure their independence, still stoutly asserting that slavery was not the cause, but the occasion only, of the attempted separation. The manner in which the Methodist Church was disrupted was an exact counterpart of the attempt to destroy the Union, differing only in the result. And when the Southern Methodist Bishops allege that slavery was the mere occasion of the schism, they are guilty of as flagrant an attempt to distort the truths of history as were the Northern apologists for and sympathizers with the Rebellion who asserted that the same iniquitous system played no more significant a part in the inauguration of the warfare upon the national unity.

While the general tenor of the response made by the Southern Bishops to the proffer of a reunion is not professedly adverse to the project, their letter is throughout characterized by much bitterness of feeling, of which the passage in reference to the cause of separation, quoted above, may be taken as a fair example. This feeling is even more manifest in the following passage:—

> "We take this occasion frankly to say, that the conduct of some of your missionaries and agents who have been sent into that portion of our common country occupied by us, and their avowed purpose to disintegrate and absorb our societies that otherwise dwell quietly, have been very prejudicial to that charity which we desire our people to cultivate towards all Christians, and especially those who are called by the endeared name of Methodists; and their course in taking possession of some of our houses of worship has inflicted both grief and loss on us, and bears the appearance, to disinterested men of the world, of being not only a breach of charity, but an invasion of the plainest rights of property."

When we recall the manner in which the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South plunged headlong into the Rebellion, making secession practically the basis of their creed, and accomplishing more than any similar body towards precipitating and prolonging the conflict, and in fomenting the bitterness which resulted from the appeal to arms, we are obliged to insist that the complaints of their Bishops against the proselyting zeal of the National Church are deprived of all their weight. The leaders of the Southern Church see clearly that the downfall of the institution which was both the cause and the occasion of their separate organization involves its ultimate disintegration. It is natural, therefore, that they should feel somewhat aggrieved, but we trust that their appeal for charity and fair-dealing will not be lost upon their former associates, in order that the schism in the Church may be brought to a speedy termination.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The French elections will take place to-morrow, and as the day approaches the excitement on the subject increases. In a number of places revolutionary demonstrations of so decided a character have been made that the authorities have been furnished with an excellent excuse for interfering; and in Paris, Marseilles, Nismes and other cities large numbers have been arrested for singing the "Marseillaise" and for other actions which are considered unlawful and disorderly under the present *regime*. The contest that is now being waged sufficiently demonstrates the unpopularity of the Emperor, the inconsistency of the present system of government with the principle of universal suffrage, and the divided character of the opposition which enables the Imperialists to retain the whole power in their own hands. A strong effort is now being made to organize a conservative third party, which will represent the thinking, moderate men of the nation, and be opposed alike to the extravagances of the Imperialists and the radical Republicans. It is from such an opposition as this that the Government of Napoleon III will have the most to fear, as a very large proportion of the French people will much prefer to live even under such a despotism as the Second Empire rather than to be exposed to such a total overturning of all law and order as has always resulted from the supremacy of the Red Republicans. Republicanism in France means anarchy, and the demonstrations which have already taken place strengthen the hands of the Government, and bring to its support a large number of citizens who have no sympathy with Imperialism, and who have as cordial a dislike for the Napoleonic rule as any of the most ardent Republicans. For these reasons the Government is working most earnestly to defeat the Constitutionalists' opposition candidates, and it will probably succeed in accomplishing its object of having a majority of Imperialists in the next Corps Legislatif. The rampant Republicans it can put down with a strong arm, and obtain credit for so doing, but if the Constitutionalists and the Republicans should outnumber the Imperialists in the Legislature, the former would exert a restraining effect on the latter, and their united efforts would, in many instances, force the Government to make disastrous concessions. The trouble is to organize a powerful third party of this kind, for there are so many contending parties in France, each with a policy of its own, that it is difficult to induce even the thinking men of the nation to surrender their pet schemes and unite upon a definite line of policy. In this division of the opposition has hitherto been the strength of Imperialism, and the present indications are that this strength will not be seriously impaired by the elections to come off to-morrow. If the Conservative Constitutionalists, however, by any means gain the ascendancy, the Emperor will receive the most decided check he has yet experienced; but if he has the wisdom to take advantage of the situation, and make such concessions as are required by the moderate, law-abiding, order-loving people of the nation, the circumstance may in the end turn out to be the most fortunate that could have occurred.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Harper's Magazine* for June. This is an attractive and interesting number, containing an instalment of "A Brave Lady," the new novel by Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik, and a variety of stories, sketches and poetry of a popular character. The contents are as follows:—

"The Aurora Borealis, or Polar Light," Elias Loomis, with twenty illustrations; "Too Late," Fitz Hugh Ludlow; "Winter on the Plains," Theodore R. Davis, with eleven illustrations; "Military Pyrotechnics of Former Days," Jacob Abbott, with seven illustrations; "Said Pacha of Egypt," F. De Leon; "Deliverance Armstrong," Mary N. Prescott; "A Cornish Carnival," Annie Thomas; "A Brave Lady," author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," with two illustrations; "My Enemy's Daughter," Justin McCarthy, with an illustration; "Leo and Luther," Eugene Lawrence; "The Tragedies of a Feathered Family," H. L. Palmer; "Lucy's Choice," John Webb; "Diana Polville's Prisoner," Justin McCarthy; "British Wild Flowers," Newman Hall; "Pawnbrokers and Loan Offices," W. O. Stoddard; "The Primer of the World," Louise E. Chollet; "William Bradford's Love Life," Jane G. Austin; "Editor's Easy Chair," "Editor's Book Table," "Editor's Record of Current Events," "Editor's Drawer."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7½. Strangers invited.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES NEILL To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Strangers invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (below Girard avenue).—Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Rev. NOAH M. PRICE. 10½—"God Requires a Present: Is It Reasonable?" 7½—"Counting the Cost." Pews free.

☞ WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. ROBERT E. THOMPSON Sabbath at 10½, and Dr. E. E. ADAMS at 3½.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, of Princeton, at 8 P. M.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above WALLACE, Rev. L. P. HORBERGER, Pastor. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—TO-MORrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at quarter before 8 o'clock.

☞ SEAMAN'S MISSION, CATHARINE and SWANSON Streets.—Sunday School Anniversary To-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses and Singing.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. M. M. G. DANA, of Norwich, Conn., will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., PASTOR of the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH Street, preaches 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible class 9¼ A. M. Prayer meeting 7¾ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock.

☞ ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening at quarter to 8. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ THE GRASS OF THE FIELD.—REV. Dr. MARCH will preach on this subject in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 8 o'clock. All persons cordially invited.

☞ REV. CHARLES A. DICKEY, OF Allegheny, in the NORTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.
Communion in connection with the morning service.

☞ THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH.—CORner ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—The usual services will be held To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The pastor, Rev. WILLIAM H. THORNE, preaches in the morning on "The Only True Criterion of Christian Discipleship," and on the following subject in the evening: "Will Any Infidels be Saved?" Public cordially invited. Seats free.

☞ IN AID OF THE MISSION SCHOOL at the S. W. corner of TENTH and SOUTH Streets.—Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, of Boston, will lecture at CONCERT HALL, Chesnut street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, in aid of the Spruce Street Baptist Mission, at Tenth and South streets. Subject:—"Whom shall we trust?" Tickets can be had at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and at Gould's Music Store. 5 22 29 J2

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The monthly meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Essay by LEWIS D. VAIL, Esq.
Subject, "Bubbles."
Question for discussion, "Would Christianity be Advanced by the Fusion of all Denominations into One?"
Selections of vocal music from "Songs of Gladness," by the "Little Wanderers," under the direction of Mr. J. E. GOULD.
The public are invited. 1t

☞ THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 7·45 o'clock.
Addresses may be expected from Rev. M. M. G. DANA, of Norwich, Conn., Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS, of Philadelphia.
A selected choir of 600 young ladies will sing, under the leadership of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.
Tickets may be had at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. Secured seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle 50 cents; Balcony 25 cents.
Children not admitted unless accompanied by parents or guardians. 5 15 18 20 22 25 5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSTITUTED JUNE 15, 1819.—

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Stationed at Philadelphia.

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MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY,

JUNE 15, 1869.

Headquarters General
Committee of "Arrangements,"
No. 146 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia (2d story),
Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr., Kn't, Chairman.

The General Committee of "Arrangements" do hereby issue the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

Commanderies, or Delegations of Commanderies, wil apply to the nearest Railroad Office for the rates of Round-trip Tickets to Philadelphia and return, and report as soon as possible to Sir Francis Funk, Kn't, Chairmen of "Railroad" Committee, No. 116 Market street, Philadelphia, as to rates and conditions, and he will assist them to get satisfactory rates.

Commanderies will notify the chairman of the "Hotel" Committee, Sir Isaac Muff, Kn't, of the time of their expected arrival in Philadelphia, and by what route they are coming. The "Hotel" Committee will then meet them and escort them to such hotel or headquarters as they may have previously designated.

The Eminent Commander, or officer in charge of each Commandery, will furnish to the Committee on "Invitations," Sir Charles E. Meyer, Kn't, chairman, immediately after their arrival, a list of the names, in full, of such Knights Templar, duly vouched for (if from several Commanderies, the name of Commandery should be given), together with the number of ladies accompanying them. On such list, Complimentary Cards of Invitation and Admission to the Reception at the American Academy of Music, in the evening, will be issued, and delivered to the person properly authorized to receive them.

The members of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, will hold themselves subject to the special orders of the Eminent Commander, Sir Charles L. Hale, Kn't.

The formation of Parade will be designated by special orders.

All Visiting Commanderies will appear either in fatigue dress or full uniform, as they may decide; *provided*, that their dress be uniform (either fatigue or full dress).

On Tuesday, June 15, at half-past 7 o'clock A. M., the line will form in two divisions on Broad street, right resting on Chesnut street, facing west. Inspection at 8 o'clock. After inspection, break into columns of six, and march in that order, passing down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Arch, up Arch to Broad, up Broad to Columbia avenue—here pass in Review. Commanderies desirous of forming crosses, etc., will make such formations at least fifty feet before reaching the Reviewing Officer. After passing in review, march until head of column reaches Horticultural Hall. Lines will be then formed in two divisions, open order, facing inward; Grand Officers of Grand Encampment of United States, Grand Officers of Grand Commanderies of different States, and Elective Officers of Subordinate Commanderies, pass through the lines, followed by Visiting Knights.

At 8 o'clock P. M. the Knights will assemble with their ladies at the American Academy of Music.

The "General Commanding," Sir R. K. Crawford, Kn't, having been invested with full power respecting Orders for Parade, will be obeyed accordingly.

The headquarters of all the Committees will be at No. 146 South Fourth street (second story), Philadelphia, to which place all communications may be addressed, except the chairman of "Railroad" Committee, Sir Francis Funk, Kn't, whose address is No. 116 Market street, P. R. R. Office.

By order of the General Committee of "Arrangements."

J. ATLEE WHITE,
Secretary,
1t No. 146 South FOURTH Street.

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☞ CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1869.

Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A.—*Dear Sir:*—Having heard with pleasure of your visit to this country, we take an early opportunity of extending to you a cordial invitation to visit Philadelphia, and address our citizens on that important subject in behalf of which you have so long and successfully labored in England—"Temperance."

With assurance of high regard, and awaiting your favorable reply,

We are very respectfully yours,

Joseph Allison,	J. R. Sypher,
William S. Pierce,	A. H. Franciscus,
Peter Stryker,	W. N. Ashman,
Leonard Jewell,	N. M. Pratt,
William H. Allen,	Daniel H. Rockhill,
Thomas Potter,	William A. Duff,
C. F. Norton,	George W. Simons,
H. M. P. Birkenbine,	Daniel March,
Alexander Whilldeu,	E. H. Worne,
Robert M. Foust,	John Shallcross.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1869.

Messrs. Joseph Allison, William S. Pierce, William H. Allen, and others.

Gentlemen:—I feel very greatly obliged and complimented for your invitation, so kindly sent to me, to visit Philadelphia. I am happy to be able to accept your invitation, and to name Monday evening, June 7, as the time when my engagements will permit me to speak to the citizens of Philadelphia on the great subject of "Temperance." Yours, truly,

F. R. LEES.

The above Lecture will be delivered in
CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, at 8 o'clock.
Particulars in future advertisements. 1t

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The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES CARTER, Guardian of the Estate of MARIA CARTER, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 430 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

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Proclaim that Spring is coming along;
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69. DAY AND NIGHT I THOUGHT OF THEE.
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One thousand odd Castor Bottles, cut glass, 38c. each. Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GLASSWARE.—At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. The largest stock of Glassware in this country. You cannot fail to make a selection from our immense assortment. Tumblers, 38c. to $25 per dozen; Goblets, $1·50 to $100 per dozen; Decanters, $1 to $75 per pair. Common goods, suitable for the kitchen and culinary purposes, always on hand. The great extent and variety of our stock can only be judged by a personal examination and comparison with other establishments, which we solicit.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 125 pieces, $30; 226 pieces, $75, at
KERR'S China Hall,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, NO. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, is the cheapest place to buy China and Glassware in America, as a glance at the quotations below will convince any person familiar with the price of such goods.

Every article sold is warranted just as represented, and all goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation offices free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Gold Band French China Dining Sets, 160 pieces	$66·50
White " " " 150 "	37·00
White Stone China Dining Sets, 92 pieces	15·00
22 different styles Decorated Dining Sets, all new designs, at prices to defy competition.	
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	12·50
White " " " 44 "	8·00
White Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces (cups with handles)	4·25
White Stone Chamber Sets	3·00
White French China Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	2·00
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1·25
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2·25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1·50
Cut Glass Tumblers, per dozen	1·25
Pressed Glass Tumblers, per dozen	·80

And an immense stock of Fancy Goods at a still greater reduction from former prices.

Call and examine these goods, and a compare them with any house in this city or any other.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

CARPETINGS AT AUCTION.—B. Scott, Jr., announces a sale of carpetings of every description, to take place at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock. This will afford a splendid opportunity to housekeepers, as they will be sold in quantities to suit.

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CUBA.—

The Cuban egg is being hatched
Into some sort of chicken;
Our *Nestors* say it must be watched,
If dangers round it thicken.
They would have scorching *Spanish flies*
To hasten in-Cuba-tion!
But Doctor Fish *so* rarely tries
An *outward* application,
Besides, we've farm enough fenced in,
To keep our labor humming,
And mines of wealth to work, whence *tin*
To pay our paper 's coming.
And MARVIN'S SAFES, to keep them both
From rascal hands' invasion;
"Let us have peace," for we are loth
To fight without occasion.

Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS under one management, the AMERICAN HOUSE has grown from a small hotel to the largest in New England. It is furnished with all the contrivances for the convenience and comfort of its guests, and is deservedly popular with the travelling public.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of Teeth.

Dr. Colton makes and administers the gas himself. Dr. Hasbrouck devotes his whole attention to extracting teeth. Patients who have failed to get their teeth extracted *without pain* at places where the gas is not understood, will do well to go to headquarters, where they never fail.

Office, Walnut street, below Eighth.

EARLEY'S UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Among the most popular, complete, and extensive undertaking establishments in this city is that of Mr. Edward S. Earley. The mention of his name speaks his reputation. Well-known notoriety as a general undertaker, but more especially as the inventor and manufacturer of the "Patent Burial Casket," his business has outgrown the circumscribed facilities he could afford it at the southeast corner of Tenth and Green streets. He found it necessary, therefore, while still retaining his old place as an office, to pull up the stakes of his factory and seek more room. Luckily he pitched upon a location at No. 1228 Ridge avenue, just below Green street. Than this, no other site could have been more eligible. Space he gets, accommodations he gets, and an opportunity to display his "Caskets" in a way that exhibits all their advantages. His salesrooms—some four or five in number—are handsomely fitted up, crowded with his improved coffins, and open at all times to the inspection of the public. He occupies five buildings allotted to different branches of the business. From this circumstance some idea of the extent of the business may be formed. In these buildings, from the first handling of the rough board, the coffin is manipulated to its finest finishing touch.

With his greatly enlarged facilities, Mr. Earley can now promptly fill all orders, no matter how large or urgent. He solicits the patronage of both country and town. Undertakers out of the city can transmit their orders by telegraph, and have the assurance that by the next railway train the articles they sent for will be on the way. Under his admirable method of conducting business, Mr. Earley has rendered delay well-nigh impossible. Though it is a somewhat mournful exercise to contemplate row upon row of those narrow dwellings—the last we all shall occupy—still, in walking through Mr. Earley's establishment much of the melancholy naturally gathered in such a place is dissipated by the beauty, finish, and neatness of the caskets. Walnut they are, as that wood is far the more durable in a vault or grave; but many of them are exquisitely grained to resemble the finest rosewood. They are exhibited to you in all their parts—as a whole, and in pieces. You can see at a glance how strongly, compactly, and securely they are made. The usual old-fashioned mode of screwing on the lid is done away by an improved kind of fastening, which allows the casket to be most securely closed in a moment. Of course, they are of all sizes and styles. As made by himself, Mr. Earley boasts, and justly, that they will last five times as long in the ground or in a damp vault as the ordinary cloth-covered coffin. Their strength and beauty, too, combined with this durability, render them not at all repulsive. One surprise has already been created by the rapid manner in which Mr. Earley reared his present extensive business, but another is in store for the future if his business goes on increasing at its present rate.

THOSE UNIFORMS.

The letter-carriers of this city
Have been deceived, oh! what a pity.
If they had bought their clothes from Stokes
They'd have been served like other folks,
But such, alas! was not the case;
And now they look with doleful face
Into their pocket books, and say

$5·90
HAS—FLOWN—AWAY.

But how or where they do not know,
Yet for it they have naught to show.
They examine their uniforms with care,
But that—5·90—is not there.

Take good advice, kind gentlefolks,
And buy your Clothing all from Stokes,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

DENNIS—ELDER.—On the 20th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., HENRY G. DENNIS, of Millville, N. J., to MARIA G., daughter of Henry L. Elder, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

BEARDSLEE.—On the 19th instant, SARAH A., wife of Amzy A. Beardslee, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Getz, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Passyunk road, below Philadelphia Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock.

CLAVEY.—On the 19th instant, JOHN CLAVEY, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Oriental Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., and the Southwark Engine Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1105 Evans street (above Federal and below Third), on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery Vault for interment.

FRIEL.—On the 19th instant, MICHAEL FRIEL, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1422 Jessamine street (east of Fifteenth, below Christian), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

GALLAGHER.—On the 20th instant, PATRICK, son of James and Rosy Gallagher, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2028 Rittenhouse street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

McCORMICK.—On the 17th instant, WM. JAMES McCORMICK, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Good Intent Steam Fire Engine Company; Fame Council, No. 15, U. O. A. M.; Washington Lodge, No. 29, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1120 Sophia street, Sixteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's M. E. Church.

SMITH.—On the morning of the 20th instant, after a lingering illness, SARAH LOUISA, wife of J. Lloyd Smith, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Van Brunt, in her 30th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 965 Franklin street, on Monday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

☞ NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are requested to meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall, THIRD Street, below German, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN CLAVEY.

Attest, JAMES HALBERSTADT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Announce a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

For Gentlemen's Business and Summer Travelling Suits.

Also, a large and varied assortment of
WILFORD'S WHITE DUCKS.
WILFORD'S FIGURED DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BARNSLEY WHITE AND COLORED DRILLS.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE MARSEILLES, for Gentlemen's Vests.
NEAT FIGURED LINENS AND DRILLS in great variety, for boys' wear, at low prices. 4 3 2mrp

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of

Black Doeskins and Cassimeres

That come to the country, [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

NO. 912 CHESNUT STREET.

120 Pieces Striped Poplins, 28-inch, all Choice Colors, 65 Cents.

Have been sold this season at $1·25.

OTHER COLORED AND BLACK DRESS GOODS CHEAP.

577 Dozen Lisle Thread Gloves, 15, 20, and 25 Cents.

ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS,
5 22 2trp EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS.

GOOD BLACK SILKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BELLOWS DRAP IMPERIAL.
DE CACHEMIRE DE SOIE.
DOUBLE CHAIN GROS GRAIN.
WIDOWS' SILKS, NO GLOSS.
BLACK SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS,

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

STRIPES AND MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
EYRE & LANDELL.

MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
EYRE & LANDELL.

LLAMA LACE POINTS, OLGAS, BOURNOUS, JACKETS, FISCHUES, FULL LINE OF SPRING SHAWLS.
4 3 stuth3m EYRE & LANDELL.

MATERIAL FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.

Takko Cloths, for suits.
Mixed Mohairs, for suits.
Japanese Poplins, for suits.
Silk Chain Poplins, for suits.
Grasillie Poplins, for suits.
Granite Mohairs, for suits.
Seaside Lustre, for Suits.
Tamise Poplins, for suits.

Travellers travelling should travel for travelling material to

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.

C A R D.

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Having satisfactorily proven to "Custom House Officers" that the

KID GLOVES

Seized were not contraband (on our part), the balance is now for sale at

OLD PRICE, $1·30, TO CLOSE OUT.

Also, the entire stock of a CHESNUT STREET FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE, consisting of

Gents' India Gauze, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, at less than half price.

Gents' fine made up Linen Drawers.

Gents' Lisle and Berlin Gloves.

Gents' French Castor Driving Gloves, slightly spotted, 75 cents up.

Gents' and Boys' India Tanned and Buck Gloves.

An immense stock of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., reduced to close.

500 Silk Fans, cheapest goods ever offered.

Brown and Black Silk Extension Fans, 50 cents, from auction.

Linen Fans, 12½, 15, and 25 cents.

58 pieces extra fine Canton Matting, 38 cents; last lot to be had at price. 50 per cent. less than carpet store price.

Closing out DRESS GOODS at reduced prices.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, new designs. 5 20 3trp

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

No. 123 North NINTH Street,

BELOW CHERRY,

OPEN ON MONDAY A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,

LINEN GOODS, AND NOTIONS,

Bought at the cash auctions of the past week at ruinous low prices, and prices guaranteed

20 Per Cent. Less than Eighth St. Prices.

25 pieces fine Mohairs, double width in mo tans and browns, 35 cents.
Same goods selling on Eighth street at 50 cents.
30 pieces pure Mohair, plain colors, 50 cents; selling on Eighth street at 75 cents.
50 pieces handsome stripe Poplin, 7-8 yard wide, in blue and white, green and white, pink and white, purple and brown, 50c.; same goods selling on Eighth street at 75c.
25 pieces plain Poplin, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
20 pieces plain seaside Poplin, 7-8 wide, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
20 pieces plain Rouba Poplin Eighth street, 50c.
10 pieces plain Mohair Poplin, 3c.; Eighth street, 45c.
10 pieces frosted Poplin, 37½c.; Eighth street, 50c.
20 pieces double-width Poplin, 50c.; Eighth street, 75c.
10 pieces black and white plaid Poplin, 25c.; cheap.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS.

10 pieces, 37½c.; Eighth street price, 50c.
10 pieces, 45c.; Eighth street price, 56c.
10 pieces, 50c.; Eighth street price, 62½c.
10 pieces, 56c.; Eighth street price, 68c.
10 pieces, 62½c.; Eighth street price, 75c.
10 pieces pure Mohair, 85, 95c. to $1; cheap.

GREAT FALL IN CASSIMERES.

Open MONDAY, large lot at recent low prices.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 75c.; same goods selling on Eighth street and Arch street at $1·25, and they say cheap.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 87½c.; Eighth street price, $1·37½.
10 pieces English Waterproof, $1·25, cheap.

CALICOES AND CHINTZES.

50 pieces new style Calicoes, 12½c., cheap.
50 pieces best French Chintz, yard wide, 37½c.

LARGE LOT COUNTERPANES CHEAP.

100 Counterpanes, $2·50, worth $4.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, SHIRTING LINENS.

10 pieces 8-4 Table Linen, 95c., worth $1·25.
Large lot Towels, from 12½c. up to 75c.

LOT SHIRTING LINENS, ALL PRICES, CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, MARSEILLES.

Piques, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½c. to $1. Greatest bargains ever offered.
50 pieces plaid Nainsook, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75c.; cheap.
20 pieces plain Nainsook, 25, 28 to 50c.
Soft-finish Cambrics and Jaconets, all prices.

FLANNELS, MUSLINS.

All-wool Flannel, 25, 28, 31c. to $1.
20 pieces yard-wide Muslin, 12½c.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

50 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose, from 12½ to 45c.; cheap.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

3000 pairs celebrated St. Lucas Kid Gloves, $1·25. We are the sole agents for the United States for this make of gloves, guaranteed better than selling on Eighth street at $1·75.

SHIRT FRONTS. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

200 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 12½, 15, 18, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75 cents; wide and narrow pleats.
100 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ to 50c.
25 dozen French Suspenders, 31c.
25 dozen Boys' Suspenders, 12½c.
Dimity Bands, Magic Ruffling, cheap.
25 dozen Toilet Sets, 3 pieces in the set, 25c.
Large lot of Neckties, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25c.; cheap.
50 dozen French Corsets, 85c., $1 and $1·38; cheap.

Our customers ask us how it is we can sell so much cheaper than Eighth street. That is very easily answered. One square from Eighth street makes a difference of $5000 a year in rent. We purpose to give all who favor us with a call the advantage of the extra rent we would have to pay if on Eighth street, rather than pay it to the landlords. We are working for our customers. All we ask is one call. We will convince you the above is true.

Our motto, never to be undersold.

Small profits, quick sales, and turn the nimble sixpence often. One price. All goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

REGULATORS OF RETAIL PRICES,

5 20 thstu2t No. 123 North NINTH St., below Cherry.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silks, $2, $2·25, $2·35, $2·50, $2·75, $3, and $3·50 per yard.

A cheap lot of Japanese Poplins, 25 and 37½ cents per yard.

A cheap lot of French Lawns, 25 cents per yard.

Shirting Percales and Calicoes.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Piques, Shirred Muslins, Swiss Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, French Organdies.
Soft-finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
Satin Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Stripe and Plaid Swiss Muslins.
Linen Goods. Linen Goods.
Scotch Diaper and Apron Birdeye.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Linens.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts at $4, $4·50, $5, $5·50, $6, $7, $8 up to $12.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Tarlatans, for covering purposes.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Glove, $1 up.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Ruffled Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Gauze Merino Vests, for summer wear. [4 3 swf
Linen Fans, Silk Fans, and Autograph Fans, cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

$100,000 WORTH OF THE

CHOICEST AND MOST ELEGANT

DRESS GOODS

EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY, comprising all the NOVELTIES in Grey and Plain MOHAIRS, ALL-WOOL POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS, WASH POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS, HERNANI, LAWNS, ETC. ETC.

GRENADINES. GRENADINES.

GRENADINES BAREGES,
SILK HERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES,
FRENCH JACONETS.

6000 yards (an entire importation) of the most elegant designs and qualities of GRENADINES EVER OFFERED IN PHILADELPHIA, at about one-half price. A great variety of mourning and half-mourning in the lot.

4500 yards Grenadine Bareges, MOST EXQUISITE STYLES, at 37½c. and 50c.

1250 yards Silk Hernani, from 50c. to $1, bought before the great advance, LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES TO-DAY.

8 bales of very fine Organdies and Jaconet Lawns, from 25c. to 45c.; same goods retailing in the city at 37½c. to 62½c.

50 superb Grenadine Robes at $12 to $15; cost the parties that imported them $22 to $30.

75 pieces, yard-wide stripe Poplins at 50c.; sold everywhere at 75c.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,

NO. 17 S. EIGHTH STREET,

5 22 swf4p] BELOW MARKET.
(Window with Revolving Pyramid.)

REDUCTIONS!! ALTERATIONS!!

Being about to make some improvements to the front building occupied by us, it becomes necessary forthwith to close out a large portion of our stock, so that the balance can be condensed in the rear during the work. To effect this we have

LARGELY REDUCED
LARGELY REDUCED
LARGELY REDUCED

Our prices, and cordially extend an invitation to our friends and the public to share in the bargains. [1 7 fsm

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

1869.

SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,

EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,
NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,

Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT

DRESS GOODS.

3 27 3mrp]

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m

N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired, and cleaned.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

SPECIAL SALE

OF

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF A

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

Declining the Business, comprising all Descriptions of Goods,

ON TUESDAY MORNING, May 25,

At 10 1-2 o'clock,

AT

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

SALE WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

5 22 2t **B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.**

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

FANCY SILKS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Will Reduce on Monday, May 24,

The Prices of the Balance of their Stock of

Chene Silks, from $3·00 to $2·50.

Best Lyons Stripes, from $2·50 to $2·00,

Foulard Silks, from $2·00 to $1·50.

These Prices are far less than the cost of Importation, and are made to close the Stock.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 3t **ABOVE BROAD.**

ECONOMICAL

Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN,	C. G. McKNIGHT,	WILLIAM Y. POTTER,
President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

Among the Directors, all of whom are men of tried ability as financiers, are
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Camden, May 20, 1869. 5 20 2t

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A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

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The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXIV.

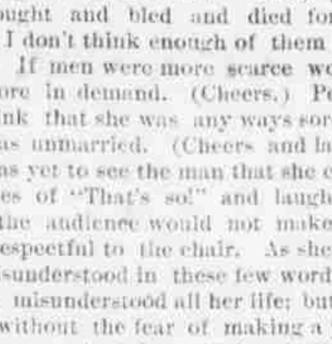
MEETING OF THE SORE-SISSES.

BROOKLYN, May 21, 1869.

Mr. Series Editor:—On Thursday I attended the meeting of the Sorosis, and a set of *sorer sisses* I never saw. At half-past 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by

The President pro tem

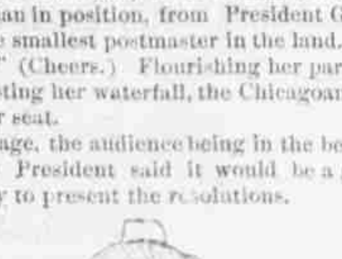
taking the chair, and who presented a spectacle, or rather a pair of spectacles, behind which peered as severe a face as ever graced a Cuban revolutionary committee. After being fairly installed she rose and said:—"Now, what we want is no men interfering in this meeting, as they did at Steinway Hall. Men have never been any great fancy of mine. Men are useful in their place, but that place is not on the platform of a Woman's Right's Convention. Men, they say, have fought and bled and died for our country, but I don't think enough of them have died for it. If men were more scarce women would be more in demand. (Cheers.) People need not think that she was any ways sore because she was unmarried. (Cheers and laughter.) She was yet to see the man that she could marry. (Cries of "That's so!" and laughter.) She hoped the audience would not make any remarks disrespectful to the chair. As she was so much misunderstood in these few words, so she had been misunderstood all her life; but she would add, without the fear of making a pun, that she never was *miss-taken*. (Cries of "Good" and cheers.) She said she would now introduce to the meeting



A Sister from Chicago.

The Chicagoan sister then put her hand behind her head, to make sure her waterfall was tight before she commenced. Satisfied that everything was all right in the head gear, she addressed the meeting as follows:—"Sisters and brothers, I'm from Chicago. You have doubtless heard that there are more hogs in my city than men, at least it is so reported, if counted by weight; that is the only way men ought to have a position in society. (Laughter.) These little namby-pamby squirts that I see in New York running around with straws in their mouths, put me in mind of sucking pigs, a nuisance in the streets and too small to kill. (Cheers.) If we are to have men in the body politic, let them be men of weight, avoirdupois weight, not fellows that you have to weigh out, as you do ipecac, by the pennyweight. (Laughter.) I didn't come here, however, to talk about hogs or men, but about woman, noble woman! I waited upon President Grant last Saturday and presented my card to him, as the travelling agent of the Chicago Sorosis, and do you know that the human hog offered me a cigar! (Cheers and laughter.) Now in our city we cure hogs by smoking, but here is one that no amount of smoking has been able to cure. (Cries of "good.") Now what I want to propose to this meeting is, that we make the power of our organization felt by the men (laughter); array ourselves in a solid body, and present a solid front at the polls, and demand that our ballot be taken, or else make it too hot for every man in position, from President Grant down to the smallest postmaster in the land. We can do it." (Cheers.) Flourishing her parasol, and readjusting her waterfall, the Chicagoan Sister took her seat.

At this stage, the audience being in the best of humor, the President said it would be a good opportunity to present the resolutions.



The Secretary

thereupon rose and read the following:—

Whereas, In the course of human events, it has become necessary for the women of the land, in view of the many who are now enthralled by man, to take a higher stand in the scale of human government, and assert the rights due their sex; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the women of the country that they form no entangling alliances with men; that they frown upon every effort made by man to secure their affections; and that they refuse even to speak to a man, unless he be a sworn advocate of woman's rights, and willing to take his share of the sewing and dish-washing, and in return give us our share of voting and governing.

Resolved, That, in consideration of this surrender of these heretofore rights of man, he still be allowed the privilege of joining the army and navy and doing the fighting.

Resolved, That we pledge the last woman and the last dollar to secure these ends, and that we will not rest until every marriageable man in the land is either married or disfranchised.

Resolved, That these resolutions shall go into effect immediately.

A Lady from New Haven

desired to speak on these resolutions before they were put to vote. She would like to say something on the last resolution particularly. What did they want the men to marry them for? I have never been married, and would tell the sisters that the less they had to do with the men the better. I have tried men to see if they would marry, and it is like driving a pig through a gate; if you want them to go this way, you must pull the opposite. That contrary habit may be very good in a pig, but very bad in a man, particularly when you want to lead him. (Laughter.) If a man can't be counted upon in a case like that, he is not fit to be entrusted with the reins of government, and I would make no attempts at marrying, but disfranchise at once. (Cheers.)

A Lady from Philadelphia

at this moment jumped up and addressed the last speaker:—"Thee is not a good judge of what thee's talking about. Thee's never been married, thee says; then what does thee know about men? The best ones to judge of an article are those who deal in it: thee is not a dealer in the article; thee is like the fox in the fable with the grapes—the men are sour because thee can't get them. I think the very best way to do is to marry the men, and then subdue them. I did that way with Elias, and when he was living he often said, 'Patience, if I was asked who I would choose for President of the United States, I would say thee.' This was during a time of great political excitement, and I always made Elias vote just my way, so that I really voted all the time, while Elias, good soul, thought he was voting. That is the way I would have us vote now. I would then like the last resolution to read this way:—'*Resolved*, That we will spend the last dollar until the last equal-rights woman is fairly and squarely married.' Then I have no doubt but that we could soon have things our own way." Here this sister was called to order by the Chair, as uttering sentiments opposite to the spirit and purpose of the meeting.

One of the Vice-Presidents,

jumped up and said that this was no place for so much talking; what was wanted was action. There were a great number of men present, and if any of them wanted to marry she would like to hear from them. (Cheers.) She did not believe that the best women get married. She believed that the very best often never even get an offer. She had never had an offer (cheers), although we would not say it was too late yet. (Renewed cheering). She did not know how so many homely women get married. There must be some trick in it. (Laughter). She would scorn taking an undue advantage of a man, and that, perhaps, was the reason she was yet single. She did not come here expecting to see so many men, but as she looked around and saw these newspaper reporters and others, she thought she would give them a little information. (Cheers.) Here, Mr. Editor, she cast a glance right at your own correspondent. I afterwards secured her photograph, which I send with the others in this letter.

The meeting continued till long after I was hungry, and as a good dinner was awaiting me at my hotel, I left the Equal Righters bemoaning their equal wrongs, with no prospect, as I could discover, of a method by which they can ever be put right. Yours, BLUE BEARD.

Language of the Handkerchief.

"The handkerchief, the handkerchief!" ejaculated the jealous Moor, and killed his loving Desdemona because she failed to respond. Fans and flowers have each their language, and why not handkerchiefs? No reason having been discovered, it has transpired that handkerchief flirtations are rapidly coming into fashion. As yet the "code of signals" is confined to a select few, but we do not intend that they shall enjoy the monopoly any longer, and accordingly publish the key. Our informant says that it may be used at the opera, theatre, balls, and such places, but never in church; and we hope that this restriction will be observed, and are quite sure that it won't.

Drawing across the lips.—Desirous of an acquaintance.

Drawing across the eyes.—I am sorry.

Taking it by the centre.—You are too willing.

Dropping.—We will be friends.

Twirling in both hands.—Indifference.

Drawing it across the cheek.—I love you.

Drawing through the hands.—I hate you.

Letting it rest on the right cheek.—Yes!

Letting it rest on the left cheek.—No.

Twirling it in the left hand.—I wish to be rid of you.

Twirling it in the right hand.—I love another.

Folding it.—I wish to speak with you.

Over the shoulder.—Follow me.

Opposite corners in both hands.—Wait for me.

Drawing across the forehead. — We are watched.

Placing on right ear.—You have changed.

Letting it remain on the eyes.—You are cruel.

Winding around forefinger.—I am engaged.

Winding around third finger.—I am married.

Putting it in the pocket.—No more at present.

What debt is that for which you cannot be sued?—The debt of nature.

If five and a half yards make a Pole, how many will make a Turk?

What goes most against a farmer's grain?—His mowing machine.

Watering-places that remain open all Winter—The mouths of milk-cans.

Why was Noah never hungry?—Because he had Ham with him.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Advices from Madrid, dated the 17th inst., state that the Cortes, in dread of an imminent civil war, determined to accept a regency until some suitable person willing to take the office be found to fill the vacant throne. The ordinary acceptation of the term regency is a government administered for another; but in the present case this other is not to be found, does not exist, is simply the coming man, and nothing else. That a form of government so instituted should last any length of time is exceedingly improbable. In the first place, if, as has been decreed by the new Constitution, "all power emanates from the people," the people will be very apt to see that they can get along very well without a crowned head, Carlist, Bourbon, or other; and if a king be not indispensable, they will naturally fail to see the advantage of retaining his anomalous representative.

In all the cities of Spain there is considerable enlightenment, and in the country much ignorance and much misery. This regency, moreover, which we presume we may consider a fixed fact, leaves the door very wide open to the aspirations of all pretenders to the throne. The last acts and the whole conduct of the exiled Isabella have probably forever annulled the possibility of her return to Madrid under any circumstances, and the same reason may apply to any of her children. Agents of Don Carlos, we are credibly informed, are agitating the central provinces in his behalf; and endorsed, as he probably is, by the power, wealth, and talent of the Catholic Church, he is at least a serious element of discord.

Other causes of trouble are not wanting. Between the agricultural and manufacturing interests of Spain there is little or no accord. Not only are their material interests in many cases diametrically opposed, but there are few if any social links to bind the various provinces together. There exist in Spain to-day people of distinct races, unlike in customs, principles, and language. Previous to the last war which Spain waged against the Moors, a Spaniard, if questioned as to his nationality, would reply that he was a Catalan, an Andalusian—would name, in fact, the province from which he came. He seldom called himself a Spaniard. His greater glory was his native province.

The Moorish war was but partially successful in amalgamating the country, and as the glory which came from it wanes, material interests and individual local habits and prejudices resume their sway. The regency, therefore, we can easily understand, was accepted temporarily as the only salvation from civil war. But it only postponed the final settlement; and what ultimate form of government a nation composed of such heterogeneous elements as Spain may elect, time alone can tell. As civil war, however, means chaos for a time, and possibly dismemberment, any even temporary relief is a blessing.

A KINGLY CROWN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is rather a remarkable, as it is undoubtedly an encouraging circumstance, that though we have had, since the foundation of the republic, a great number of secret political societies, from the Cincinnati down to the "T. C. I. O.," yet none of them have had the slightest influence upon either the policy or the form of the Government. The "American" party, held together by a system of lodges, promised wonders, but in the end did nothing, in spite of its numbers. The four mysterious initials above cited are said to represent a new conglomeration of dull and disaffected citizens—according to their newspaper organ, "a secret political and social order." They aim at "a strong central government," and in order to secure it, by-and-by, when the right hour strikes, "one strong-minded, intelligent man is to declare himself the government, and the 'T. C. I. O.' will owe no other allegiance than that demanded by the crown." Of course, "the strong-minded man," when he gets the crown, will make it hereditary. We shall have also a Queen, "strong-minded" or otherwise, as the gods may determine. We shall have a Prince Royal, or Dauphin. We shall have dukes of the blood. It follows that we shall also have the Duke of Massachusetts, the Marquis of New York, the Earl of Pennsylvania, the Baron of Virginia, hundreds of Baronets, thousands of Knights, tens of thousands of Right Honorables, with a Squirearchy not to be numbered. All these noblemen and gentlemen will be selected from the ranks of the "T. C. I. O.," and those who wish to come in for something lofty and profitable had better enroll themselves without delay. We do not believe that "the three tailors of Tooley street" ever dreamed of so magnificent a project. When "the one strong-minded" has placed the proper part of his person upon the royal stool, and the diadem upon his anointed brows—when he has grasped the sceptre and put on the regal robe and begun to sign himself "Jonathan R."—when that millennial day arrives, gentlemen who have not joined the T. C. I. O. will wish that they had. They will probably organize another society for the assassination or deposition of "Jonathan the First," and for raising to the throne the dynasty of "Samuel Slick, Imperator." But we hereby give notice that the *Tribune*, taking for its motto the dying words of Mercutio, "a plague o' both your houses," will resolutely advocate the assassination of the reigning monarch, and the transportation of all his nobility to the territory of the Grand Duke of Pumpernickel, or to the island once ruled over by Sancho Panza, if the topographers can find it. We enter our protest in advance. We put it upon record, much as we like "strong-minded" characters, since it is possible to have them a little too strong, that we shall not come into the arrangement. We have a congenital dislike of kings, and but a small passion for emperors. When the T. C. I. O. carry out their sublime scheme, we shall feel that the Lord has delivered the land to the dominion of jackasses, and we shall advocate with all our might the cropping of their ears, if not the cutting off of their melodious heads. The "T. C. I. O." may rest assured that we do not want them to rule over us; that we will not stand the game if they attempt it; and our advice to them is to turn their clubs into Temperance Societies, or Societies of Red Men, of Ancient Foresters, of Good Samaritans, or something of that sort. They can then wear horse-collars and little aprons without endangering the foundations of the universe.

These ardent conspirators, no doubt, have already "a strong-minded, intelligent man in view" for whom the diadem is reserved. If Mr. Andrew Johnson has not been determined upon, we beg leave to recommend him. After a careful study of his character, we think we find in it many of the qualities by which a number of monarchs have been distinguished. He is convivial, and so was Alexander the Great; he is fond of having his own way, and so was Julius Cæsar; he is decidedly obstinate, and so was George the Third; he is somewhat egotistical, and so was Napoleon the First; he has all those peculiarities which are considered to be virtues in kings and vices in their subjects. He has a royal presence, and when he stands upon the throne, with the crown on his head, with the mantle of royalty falling about him in graceful folds, with the globe in one hand, the sceptre in the other, and the Order of the Thistle gleaming upon his manly chest, he will present an appearance which should really be perpetuated in wax-work, to be carried about the country in a van, with a hand-organ playing the most triumphal music, and a man at the door crying out continually, "Only ten cents!"

If a king we must have, and Mr. Johnson should die before the time has come for making him "Andrew Rex," we beg leave to put in a good word for our old friend Train. George and Francis are both well-known royal names. We take it for granted that our George Francis has joined the "T. C. I. O." already, because we never knew a man to have such a tremendous genius as he has for joining anything which might come along. He has powers of assimilation little short of miraculous. He is the most cosmopolitan of all living creatures. His Protean mind, now absorbed in the planting of horse-railroads, and anon engaged in the establishment of an Irish republic, must be "strong," or it would long ago have succumbed to that incessant demand upon all its faculties, which, being nobly responded to, has made the name George Francis illustrious in every quarter of the globe. Many other Yankees, hearing of the chance, have probably gone into training for the throne, but they must train pretty stiffly if they expect to rival the great Train himself. Our favorite candidate, however, if we were in the speculation, would be the Hon. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut; partly because Gideon is a good military name, and partly because Mr. Welles would be equally great upon the sea and upon the land, and sure to win our reverence as a mariner while he seduced our affection as a monarch. "God save Gideon" would sound beautifully, and so we say,—God save him!

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

To-morrow is the day upon which the greater part of the elections for the French Corps Legislatif are to be decided. It is probable that in many of the more closely-contested cases no candidate will receive the absolute majority necessary for election, and that some of the most important elections will thus be deferred until the following Sunday. But a couple of days will suffice to show whether Napoleon can still rely upon the majority that has hitherto supported his government. And there seems no reason to suppose that he will be disappointed. It is true that in Paris there is not a single Imperialist candidate whose chances are worth calculating, and that in other large cities the prospects of the Imperialists are small. But there can be little, if any, doubt as to the ultimate result of the elections. The various sections of the opposition may each gain two or three seats, but that is all. The Napoleonic majority will still be overwhelming. The people at large are well satisfied with the material progress made by France under the rule of Napoleon; recent well-timed concessions have made him specially popular with the working classes, and the martial pride of the nation has been gratified by the tremendous display of military strength consequent upon the recent reorganization of the army. No special cause of grievance against the empire exists, except in a few localities, and among limited classes. In no case is it likely that any gain the opposition may secure will be sufficient to materially influence the action of the Imperial Government. Even if the opposition were one compact party, united by common interests and common sympathies, instead of by common antipathies alone, it is doubtful if the supremacy of the Imperialist majority could be shaken. But as things are, with a so-called opposition consisting of three or four different sections, each disliking the other at heart as much as they all affect to do the empire, there is small prospect of any serious loss to the Imperialist ranks. There will, doubtless, be a good deal of pretty strong language used by the opposition candidates, who will take advantage of the license of speech accorded to them at election time; but there are no signs of anything like a dangerous political agitation or a serious movement against the Imperial *régime* on the part of any organized party or combination of parties.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

From the N. Y. Times.

Strangely enough, Mr. Goldwin Smith has fallen into the error of supposing that we are in a favorable frame of mind for war. Nothing could be further from the truth. While firmly asserting our right to compensation for losses suffered during the late unpleasantness, the majority of Americans are quite willing to let the matter rest, in the hope that time at last will make all things even.—*Commercial.*

When Mr. Goldwin Smith has lived a little longer in the United States, he will attach a good deal less importance than he does now to loud talk and braggadocio. He evidently thinks Senator Sumner's speech an earnest and sincere declaration of sentiments and purposes towards England; and taking its language in connection with the fact that it is universally accepted as embodying the sentiments of the American people, he not unnaturally looks upon it as an indication of a national feeling likely to lead to war. But, as the *Commercial* remarks:—"Nothing could be further from the truth." We are "quite willing to let the matter rest." What it will gain by "resting," or what we shall gain by *letting* it rest, is not quite clear. But rest it will—and meantime we shall have the satisfaction of having expressed our sentiments and told John Bull what we think of his conduct.

As a matter of course Mr. Smith will be soundly abused for having ventured to reply to doctrines and demands which we have no intention of backing up—but this is something he will also get used to if he stays in the country long enough. It is the fashion just now to applaud Mr. Sumner's views on England; whoever differs from Mr. Sumner must expect to be denounced. Love of country requires this at the hands of every true American, and if Mr. Smith is not prepared to fall in with this national trait, he would have done much better to stay at home.

It is true that Mr. Smith stood by us when we needed help; but we don't need it now, and that makes all the difference in the world. When we want him again we will let him know. He will have time to complete his lectures on history before we have war with England.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL IN WALL STREET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

War has been declared by the Wall street gold gamblers against the Secretary of the Treasury. They are "dead set" against the policy he has adopted of putting in the market a million of gold every week in exchange for Government bonds, and they have evidently entered into a sort of holy alliance by "bulling gold" to drive him off the field. Our Washington despatches inform us that Mr. Boutwell "is overwhelmed with letters and protests against his financial policy;" that every day he is visited by patriotic individuals anxious to enlighten him in his duties; that among others Mr. S. B. Chittenden, of New York, has been trying his powers of persuasion, and that he flatly told the Secretary that gold would go up to 175 shortly unless his present financial policy be abandoned; but that "Mr. Boutwell has such confidence in the soundness of his own theories that he could not be moved by his own party friends or the friends of his chief."

From this we may infer that through his friends the gold gamblers have been getting round to the weak side of General Grant. Doubtless, however, he has left the management of the Treasury to the full discretion of the Secretary, and we have no apprehension that the President will interfere with him in behalf of the Wall street gamblers, the bulls, who buy gold to-day to sell out on a rise to-morrow. It is a simple matter of arithmetic that a million of gold from the Treasury thrown into the market every week is so much added to the available supply for our merchants in the payment of duties, and that in the course of time the purchase of fifty-two millions of bonds annually will of itself extinguish the national debt and reduce gold to the value of our paper money, dollar for dollar. As this looks to the extinguishment of the business of these Wall street gamesters and all their political affiliations, radicals and Copperheads, they naturally combine to frighten the Secretary off the course.

Their devices to this end are some of them very sharp and some very shallow and ridiculous. They hoard up gold to make it short; they fill the street with wars and rumors of wars. The President at one moment has resolved to proclaim belligerent rights for the Cubans; next, the sensation in England over Senator Sumner's exposition of the Alabama claims means war; then the Bank of England, it is given out, will to-day raise its rate of discount; and then there are dreadful dissensions in the Cabinet which signify an "irrepressible conflict" in its councils on the question of peace or war; and by such sharp practices and artful dodges the fluctuations of gold among the panic-stricken gamesters are made to run the profitable gauntlet to the bulls of two or three per cent. in the course of an afternoon. This, too, is done in the face of the fact that United States securities on the dollar command from 110½ for the ten-forties to 123¼ for six per cents, extending to 1881.

In the face, then, of such facts as these, and of increasing revenues, internal and external, promising, in the old rats, a surplus over the next fiscal year's expenditures of fifty millions, and, with anything like proper economy, retrenchment, and reform, a surplus of a hundred millions—in the face of such facts we see the power of the holy alliance in Wall street against the Treasury, when, upon the flimsiest rumors and devices, it can run gold up to 144 against a million a week from the department. These Wall street gold rings are, in short, the heaviest deadweights which the Treasury and the country have to carry. Compared with them the whisky rings are a bagatelle; but powerful as they are, with their political gambling affiliations, they cannot long maintain the game of locking up their gold for a rise against a steady stream from the Treasury in the purchase of gold-bearing bonds of four or five millions a month, and the turn which the market took towards the close of business yesterday begins to show the reaction.

As for all these Wall street stool-pigeon rumors and theories of war, by which gulls and gudgeons are so readily caught, they are utterly absurd. There is no danger of war between the United States and any European powers or any European coalition. The time is eminently inviting to the administration in behalf of a bold, decisive foreign policy touching the Alabama claims, Cuba and Mexico, because we have the game in each case completely in our hands. Napoleon's Mexican adventure has satisfied him in reference to armed interventions in American affairs directly affecting the interests of the United States. The British reform movement among the people, including Ireland, is security for England; and in the New Dominion we have a hostage next door for her good behavior. Spain is still in the labor of a deliverance from a quasi state of anarchy; and neither England, France nor Spain is in a situation to propose or entertain a proposition for a triple alliance for the protection of Cuba. The internal condition of each of those Western Powers is revolutionary, and from Paris to Rome the Continent is ripe for combustion. The general feeling in Europe of insecurity is operating to swell the currents of European emigration to the United States, and to give stability to our bonds of all descriptions.

We therefore contend that a vigorous and progressive foreign policy from General Grant will not only meet the general approbation of the country touching the national honor, dignity, and expansion, but that this policy abroad will be entirely consistent with the domestic policy of peace, economy, retrenchment, and reform, the payment of the national debt and the reduction of gold to the level of our paper money. In any event even a million of gold weekly expended in the purchase of gold-bearing five-twenties is so much gained to the Treasury and the country, and so much lost to the gold gamblers.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S POLITICAL IGNORANCE.

From the N. Y. World.

The President, having sent Mr. Motley to England without any instructions on the only subject which renders a mission to England of any present importance, has an uneasy sense of his shortcoming, and is attempting to explain and apologize for it. We suppose the real reason why Mr. Motley has departed without instructions to be, that the administration is all at sea as to the proper basis of settlement, being incompetent to form a clear and definite opinion of what our just claims really are. But a frank confession of incompetence would be a little too humiliating to be made by a President who took upon himself such airs of self-sufficiency in his inaugural, and promised in that address that he would have a decided policy on every public question as it emerged. So he is attempting to convey the impression that the failure to instruct Mr. Motley is owing to quite a different cause from his impotence and indecision. We make the following extract from a Washington despatch in yesterday's *Evening Post*:—

"It is said by some of the best informed men, who are in a position to know whereof they speak, that the reticence of President Grant in regard to foreign affairs, and his extreme reserve in dealing with those foreign questions which occupy the public mind, do not come from weakness or hesitancy on his part, but that he feels that, just so long as executive action is entirely subordinate to the will of the Senate, he can do nothing.

"He takes ground, therefore, in regard to the Senate controlling our foreign relations similar to that assumed by him when the question of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill came up in Congress. So long, therefore, as the British Government can ask him what reason there is to suppose that in case he should prepare a treaty it would receive even the attention of the Senate, he thinks it would be useless to attempt to negotiate one.

"He feels that he is fettered, not because the Senate has the right to discuss, reject, or ratify a treaty made by the Executive, but from the fact that they virtually have the entire control of foreign affairs, which was assumed under the last administration, and of which they have in many cases made the most reckless use.

"Under these circumstances, he has resolved to wait the judgment which the people will most assuredly pass upon the question of Senatorial assumption when they come to fully understand it. When this matter has been decided by them, and when things are brought back to their former condition, it will be time for him to take more decided steps."

Every citizen of tolerable intelligence must blush for a President who is capable of such crudeness of conception and disgraceful ignorance as are here exhibited to public scorn. General Grant disputes the right of the Senate to pass upon treaties negotiated by the Executive! He regards the rejection of treaties by the Senate as a new assumption of power! He refuses to have anything to do with the formation of treaties until the people shall have rebuked the Senate, and taught that body that it has no authority to repudiate any arrangement with foreign governments made by the Executive? Did General Grant ever read the Constitution of the United States? That instrument requires the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate in every treaty to make it binding. The Senate has just as clear a right to reject any treaty it does not approve, as it has to reject any of the President's nominations of officers. If the President makes a nomination of which the Senate does not approve, it is his duty to send in another. And if the Senate rejects a treaty on a controversy that presses for settlement, and which it concerns the peace of the country to have settled, it is his duty to attempt an adjustment on a more satisfactory basis. Against the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson there were some strong and valid objections, especially against that part of it which proposed to decide the rights of claimants by lot. The administration ought to be capable of forming an opinion as to what would be a fair and just basis of settlement; and it should have no hesitation in attempting to negotiate a treaty on such a basis. The presumption ought always to be, that a really just treaty will not fail of ratification. General Grant's administration has no definite ideas on the subject; and herein lies the whole explanation of its failure to instruct Mr. Motley.

There is another excuse for inaction, not quite so crude and foolish as this latest one of General Grant's. It has been frequently put forth by the press, and was hinted at by General Grant himself in his inaugural address. The idea which underlies it is that we can well afford to leave the Alabama question unsettled, because we can at some future time retaliate upon England the same injury she has inflicted upon us, and pay her off in her own coin. This is not so utterly absurd as General Grant's latest excuse for postponement; but it is nevertheless too flimsy to bear examination. This method of redress waives, or rather renounces, the complaints founded on the English proclamation of neutrality; that is, it treats as of no account what Mr. Sumner regards as the head and front of the injury inflicted upon us by Great Britain. There is no likelihood that England will be engaged in a territorial civil war like ours; and in a foreign war there will be no opportunity to retaliate upon her by giving a belligerent status to her antagonist. A foreign nation with whom she is prosecuting active hostilities will be a belligerent, of course; and an early proclamation of neutrality by our Government will give neither advantage nor encouragement to her enemy. This part of the injury (supposing it to be an injury) cannot be redressed by retaliation, inasmuch as there will be no similarity in the circumstances. To leave the question open for the sake of retorting upon England in kind, would be a complete waiver of all complaints founded on the British concession of belligerent rights to the Confederates. We touch upon this branch of the subject merely to expose the inconsistency of the extremists. The claim for redress or apology on this score is perfectly absurd against England, unless urged against all other leading powers; for they all, equally with England, made early acknowledgment of the belligerent status of the Confederates.

The method of retaliation will apply only to the escape of the Rebel cruisers. But England has virtually acknowledged her liability for the damages inflicted by these, and has professed her willingness to make adequate redress, in the Johnson-Stanley treaty. The retaliationists do not perceive how fatally their case is weakened by that rejected treaty. Their idea is, that England is precluded from complaining of the same kind of treatment which she bestowed upon us. So indeed she would be if she had not made a virtual confession of injury and offer of redress. But after having acknowledged her wrong and consented to make reparation, she is no longer precluded from resenting the same kind of treatment. The whole argument for postponement and retaliation hinges upon the idea that England is bound by her own precedents; that what she regards as right when she is the giver, she must in logic and consistency regard as right when she becomes the receiver. The flaw in this reasoning consists in the fact that she has acknowledged her wrong and offered to make reparation. She has thereby recovered her full right of resentment when subjected to similar treatment. It is a wrong and an injury in our estimation because we have made it a subject of complaint and quarrel. It is a wrong and injury in her estimation because she has offered to pay damages. If, after this, we retaliate in kind, she will have good grounds for a declaration of war. She would undoubtedly regard the fitting out of cruisers in our ports against her commerce as an act of hostility which she would be bound to resent. The Johnson-Stanley Convention, though of no force as a treaty, cannot be abolished as a fact of history. It attests the willingness of England to make such redress as the executive department of our Government was willing to accept as reasonable; it releases her from all obligation to submit to treatment which she was ready to atone for as a wrong. That abortive treaty cuts away every inch of ground from under the retaliationists. We cannot hold England to a precedent which she has offered to atone for as an injury.

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THAT IRREPRESSIBLE DOCTRESS.

Doctress Walker is decidedly unputdownable; she won't receive "no" for an answer, let her be refused never so many times. Spite of her bad luck with Creswell, Delano, Cox, and Fisher, she yesterday had the boldness to attack the magnate of the Treasury, in the person of Thomas L. Tullock, the appointment clerk of that complicated department. The Doctress attacked the gallant Tullock in his private office. "I come for an office," quoth the Doctress. Tullock surveyed the female professor of medicine in unwhisperables with a look of severity, and inquired of her why she did not apply at other offices, where there was not so much pressure. Doctress Mary returned scornful look with scornful look, and condescended only to reply, "Mr. Tullock, I have called to ascertain the result of my application for a position in this department."

Mr. Tullock—Well, madam, I really have been so busy for some time considering what removals and reductions are essential to the welfare of the department, that I have not had time to consider the perfect multitude of applications that are now awaiting action.

Dr. Mary—I think I have been very badly treated. I must fight my own way, and I think that my own persistence in my own behalf should be equally valuable with that of a politician in support of an application for a clerkship. Not only have I been treated slightingly by the officials to whom I have applied, but several reporters have thought it a fair thing to ridicule me because I am so persistent in my own support.

Mr. Tullock—I have never given any reporters information about you, madam.

Mary Walker, M. D.—Well, if you have not, somebody else has, and it is all the same thing to me, for I suffer all the same. But that is altogether another matter, sir. What I want to know is whether I, a poor, lone, unprotected woman, am to be kept dodging from office to office in search of employment simply because I am a woman and have the independence to wear a dress different from the rest of my sex? A miserable politician can get favor and emolument by impudence, but I, who deserve both, can get nothing but ridicule and insult. Is this fair?

Mr. Tullock mildly responded to this that he could not see that it was altogether fair, but remarked diplomatically that he could not give any encouragement to the Doctress as yet regarding her ambition to fill an office under Uncle Sam. The Doctress thereupon fastened her cap firmer on her head and took herself off.—*Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.*

SHELLABARGER.

From the Springfield (Ohio) Daily Republic, May 17.

We publish below a note from Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, United States Minister to Portugal, addressed to the senior editor of the *Republic*, which, although it was not written for publication, so gracefully expresses our esteemed friend's feeling towards the press and the people of the country at large, and more especially of his own city and Congressional district, that we deem it eminently proper that it should be laid before the public. Mr. Shellabarger and his most amiable and excellent wife are held in very high esteem by our fellow-citizens, and they will always feel a deep interest in their welfare and in the welfare of their children, whether at home or abroad in foreign lands. We append the note:—

SPRINGFIELD, May 15, 1869.—Mr. Nichols—Dear Friend—I leave for New York, by way of Washington, on Tuesday morning next, and will sail for Liverpool on Wednesday, 26th of May, upon the Cunard steamer Australasian. I go by way of London and Paris to Lisbon. Mrs. Shellabarger and Anna will accompany me to Europe and will go to New York on Thursday next. We will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until we sail.

This note is sent lest I may fail again to meet you, and that I may communicate to you my farewell and a new acknowledgment of my gratitude to you personally and as a member of the American press. To these I would like to express the sincere and profound sense, which I shall ever feel, of obligation under which I have been brought by most singular and uniform and incessant kindnesses extending through many years. I know you cannot realize how gratifying to me have been these kindnesses which I have received from the press of my State and country, and especially from those of my own district and city. For these tokens of approval of my public life have been valued by me, not in the proportion of the fame or influence of the journals that have so honored me, but in proportion as they come from sources nearer to my late and, by me, ever-beloved constituency and to my home. There are thousands to whom, upon leaving my country temporarily, I would like so much to communicate in person my good-by and my respect; but as I cannot, I content myself by taking this representative farewell of them all by taking it of you.

Heaven bless and preserve our country and all its sources and instruments of elevation and enlightenment, of which the brotherhood of journalists, to which you belong, is one of the most important.

Good-by. S. SHELLABARGER.

C. M. Nichols.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A most daring and successful robbery was perpetrated in Pittsburg on Thursday afternoon, the safe in the wholesale grocery establishment of R. Robinson & Co., No. 255 Liberty street, being robbed of $2500 in cash, and about the same amount in checks and notes. It appears that in the morning, about 11 o'clock, one of the men who is supposed to have been connected with the robbery entered the store, and asked to have a ten dollar bill changed. After getting the bill changed, he immediately left.

In the afternoon, a little after 3 o'clock, the same men returned and asked the price of a quantity of beans and other articles, and had the clerk call Mr. Robinson from the rear of the store. Just then another man came in and inquired of Mr. Robinson if he knew a friend of his who was a porter in some wholesale house in the city, at the same time mentioning his friend's name. Mr. Robinson said he did not know him, and was about returning to the rear of the store, when the man called him back again, and detained him a moment or so in conversation. The two then left suddenly, and Mr. Robinson, on going to the office, found the safe had been robbed. The thief or thieves had taken $2500 in cash and about the same amount in checks and notes, together with the bank book. The papers, however, will be of no value to them. Some of the papers were found in Spring alley, in the rear of the store, immediately after the robbery, and it is supposed that the thief entered the back door and robbed the safe while his two companions were in the front part of the store engaging the attention of Mr. Robinson. The book-keeper had left the store only a moment before, and before he left noticed a large man with black whiskers who passed through the store and out through the alley.

As soon as the robbery was discovered, the two men who had been in the front part of the store were followed. One of them disappeared and the other went across the Hand street bridge and down the river bank to Sandusky street, where he was joined by another. They both then carried new black travelling bags and passed up Sandusky street to the corner of Ohio, where they were joined by the other man who was in the store, and has since been arrested.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
5 1 30t

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A NEW Stone Cottage' on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, with water, gas, bath, etc. Immediate possession.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
No. 317 WALNUT Street.
5 18 6t*

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY House, No. 314 S. SIXTEENTH Street. Desirable neighborhood. In complete repair. Immediate possession. Inquire No. 16 N. SIXTH street. 5 18 5t

TO RENT.

TO RENT AT GERMANTOWN—A desirable summer residence, with about two acres of land, stabling, etc., situate on Bristol Township road, above Gorgas lane, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station. Rent $400. Apply to W. C. HENSZEY, No. 737 MARKET Street, or to W. H. ROOP, MAIN Street, opposite Sharpnack street, Germantown. 5 20thstu4t

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND and upper floors of Nos. 426 and 428 Market street; 33 by 118 feet.

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TO RENT OR FOR SALE—CONSTITUtion House, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given.

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FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address

J. C. TEN EYCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or
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TO RENT.—GERMANTOWN, ON RITTENHOUSE Street, west of Green, a first-class cottage, 10 rooms. Inquire on the premises. 5 21 2t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Very elegant Country Seat and Mansion, 8 acres, Oak lane, Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pa., 7½ miles from Philadelphia, 1½ miles from Oak Lane Station, on the N. P. R. R., and near Second street turnpike. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant country seat of 8 acres of land, situate on Oak lane, opposite the Jenkintown road, Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pa. (just beyond the city line), 1½ miles from Oak Lane Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, ½ a mile of Second street turnpike, 1½ miles of the Old York road; excellent road to either; beautiful and healthy location, fine elevation, splendid view, surroundings are unexceptionable, very convenient to churches, post office, school, store, etc. The improvements consist of a pointed stone mansion, with fine porticoes, built and finished throughout in the most substantial and very best manner; handsomely papered, and in most excellent repair; ceilings 12 feet high; good cellar, cemented floor, with every convenience; hall 10 feet wide, with splendid staircase; has 18 rooms—parlor, sitting, dining, and breakfast-rooms, and kitchen on the first floor; 5 chambers, library, storeroom, bath-room, and water-closet on the second floor; servants' rooms and large, elegantly decorated billiard-room on the third floor, with numerous closet rooms. The range and heating arrangements are most complete, and of the very best character. The water is of a quality that cannot be excelled, and a never-failing supply of the same; the arrangement for getting it to the house is most complete; there is a hydrant in the cellar; hot and cold water on the first and second floors; the drainage is all underground; there is an out wash-house, with a good range; ice-house, well filled with ice of an excellent quality, and 2 fine water-closets; all surrounded with a good brick pavement; also, a handsomely finished cottage style and substantially built pointed stone stable and carriage-house, with accommodation for 5 horses and 4 carriages; hydrant drainage; platform over the manure pit for washing carriages; also, an extra stable for cows, double pig pen, hotbeds, etc. There is a handsome lawn, laid out with beautiful evergreens, trees and shrubbery of the choicest kind; Norway spruce hedge along the road, and a good stone wall; vegetable garden with excellent soil; abundance of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, and grapes of the choicest varieties; 50 dwarf and standard pear and apple trees, all of which come into bearing this year; pasture fields, and 1 acre of ploughed ground; all the ground is in the very best order. It adjoins the handsome country seats of B. Rowland, Thomas Rowland, E. Wain, John Cook, and Robert Haines, Esqs. See photographic view at the Auction Rooms. Immediate possession. Will be shown by the owner and occupant.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE, on the premises. Estate of George G. Leiper, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Very valuable real estate, Leiperville, Delaware county, Pa. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the following described property, late of George G. Leiper, deceased, viz.:—

No. 1—Valuable Stone Quarry. All that certain quarry property known as Leiper's upper and lower quarries, containing 23 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches. These celebrated quarries are in perfect working order, containing an almost unlimited amount of stone of the best quality, and with the railroad to the landing, at tide water, the stone may be shipped to market at small expense. The stone furnished from these quarries has been known for half a century as the standard building and curb-stone in Philadelphia.

No. 2—Mansion. All that certain tract of land, 31 acres, 57 perches, on which is erected the mansion house; also, a frame tenant house, stone barn, carriage sheds.

No. 3—Cotton Mill and Tenant Houses. A cotton mill, tenant-houses, and a tract of land, 16 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches. The improvements are a stone factory building, three stories high, 47 by 55 feet, with water power on Crum creek of about 10 feet head and fall. Also, 14 frame and stone tenant-houses near said mill.

No. 4—Stone and Frame Cotton Factory. A stone and frame cotton factory building and tract of land, in the village of Leiperville. These properties are all situate on good public roads, and within convenient distances of stations on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and within 1½ miles of Chester and 13 miles of Philadelphia. The conditions of sale will be ten per cent. cash at the time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money in equal instalments, in 30, 60, and 90 days, and the conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

JOHN H. THOMAS, }
J. EDWARD FARNUM, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MASTER'S SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—In the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of Philadelphia, Josiah Woodward vs. Sarah Ann Martin, et al., of June Term, 1868, No. 44, Partition in Equity. Very valuable business stand, five-story building northeast corner of Third and Chesnut streets. In pursuance of an order and decree made by the said Court in the above cause, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1869, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the five-story rough-cast building thereon erected, situate on the northeast corner of Third and Chesnut streets, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in front on Chesnut street 26 feet 3 inches, more or less, and extending in depth northward of that width, along the said Third street, on the west line thereof, 67 feet 1 inch, more or less, and on the east line thereof 67 feet 1½ inches, more or less, to a 3-feet 6 inches wide alley. (Being the same premises which William A. Martin, by indenture dated June 8, A. D. 1829, recorded in Deed Book G. W. R., No. 33, page 78, etc., granted and conveyed unto Robert C. Martin, now deceased, in fee.) Subject to a ground-rent of $950 per year. Terms:—The widow's dower, one-third of the purchase money, must remain on the property. Information in reference to the sale of the said property may be had of the Master, at his office, No. 733 Walnut street.

By the Court, J. Granville Leach, Master.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 8 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand.—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 1115 Filbert street, east of Twelfth street, with a two-story brick dwelling in the rear on Cuthbert street. On Tuesday, June 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, west of Eleventh street, No. 1115; containing in front on Filbert street 19 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet to Cuthbert street. It contains a bar-room, office, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, bath and store-room on the second floor; 2 chambers on the third floor, and 2 attics; gas, bath, etc. Also, a 2½-story brick dwelling in the rear, No. 1120 Cuthbert street; has 6 rooms, including 2 attics, besides cellar kitchen, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, etc. Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $95. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 253 South Tenth street, north of Spruce street. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Tenth street, 168 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 253; containing in front on Tenth street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 67 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has been recently fitted up in the best manner; has 10 rooms, plate-glass in the bulk window, handsome gas fixtures (which are included in the sale); has marble vestibule, bath, furnace, cooking range, vault under front pavement, etc. Terms—Half cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys and further information may be had of Daniel H. Buck, N. 129 South Fifth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Handsome Modern 3-story Brick Residence, No. 1231 Germantown avenue. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the easterly side of Germantown avenue, No. 1231; containing in front on Germantown avenue 20 feet, and extending in depth 110 feet. The house is well built, and has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, library and bath-room on the second floor; 2 chambers and attics above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand. 2½-story Frame Store, No. 510 South street, west of Fifth street. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable 2½-story frame store and lot of ground, situate on the south side of South street, west of Fifth street, No. 510; containing in front on South street 20 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet. Terms cash. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15-22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Wilson Jewell, M. D., deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable three-story brick residence, No. 420 North Sixth street, below Noble street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Wilson Jewell, M. D., deceased, viz.:—All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Sixth street, City of Philadelphia, at the distance of 76 feet northward from the north side of Willow street; containing in front on Sixth street 19 feet, and in depth westward of that breadth, between parallel lines, 105 feet 8 inches. Bounded northward by ground conveyed to Isaac Burkhardt, southward by a messuage and lot released to Joseph Moorehead and Elizabeth T., his wife, in right of the said Elizabeth T. in severalty, eastward by said Sixth street, and westward partly by ground released to Matthew Walker in severalty, and partly by the head of a four feet wide alley, laid out for the mutual use and accommodation of the lots of ground bounding thereon. Being the same premises which Harriet Walker, by indenture bearing date October 7, A. D. 1845, and recorded in Deed Book R. L. L., No. 53, page 79, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Wilson Jewell, M. D., in fee; together with the common use, right, and privilege of the said four feet wide alley, as a passage-way and water-course, at all times hereafter forever, excepting and reserving, nevertheless, unto the owners, tenants, and occupiers of the lots of ground bordering on the said four feet wide alley, the right and privilege of using a strip of ground in the southwesternmost corner of the said lot above described, of the width of two feet, east and west, by four feet, north and south, in connection with the remainder of the said alley, as and for an alley, passage-way, and water-course, at all times forever.

By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
CHARLOTTE M. JEWELL, Executrix.

N. B. The improvements are a modern three-story brick residence, with two-story back building; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, range, etc. Well suited for a physician, having been used as such for a number of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 17 19 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick Residence, No. 853 North Fifth street, below Poplar street. On Tuesday, June 1st, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifth street, below Poplar street, No. 853; the lot containing in front on Fifth street 19 feet 3 inches, including part of a 2½ feet wide alley, and extending in depth 77 feet 10 inches, widening on the rear end to 20 feet 9 inches. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, cooking range, furnace, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage for 6 years. Possession January, 1870.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5-8s3t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF John Minser, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, Tavern, No. 507 North Third street, above Buttonwood street. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story frame messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third street, 60 feet north of Buttonwood street, No. 507; containing in front on Third street 20 feet, and extending in depth 112 feet. It has been occupied as a tavern for a number of years, and is situate in a very valuable business neighborhood. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

By order of GEORGE S. STIMBLE, Adm'r.

Same Estate.—16 shares Spring Garden Insurance Company.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1305 North Seventh street, above Thompson street. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with double three-story back buildings situate on the east side of Seventh street, 31 feet 8 inches north of Thompson street, No. 1305; containing in front on Seventh street 15 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth eastward 72 feet 10 inches to a 3 feet-wide alley. The house has the modern conveniences: gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, etc. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. Keys at the drug store N. W. corner of Seventh and Thompson streets.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—1100 Acres of Land in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain tract of land, situate in the Township of Grove, and County of Clinton, and surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to William Power, for 1100 acres, etc., No. 5060. Bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at a chesnut, corner of Robert Morris' land, No. 1174; thence north 320 perches to a post; thence by No. 5059, west 580 perches to a post; thence by Samuel Wallis' land, No. 4174, south 320 perches, to a line of Casper Wister, Jr., No. 5719; thence along the same east 583 perches to the place of beginning, containing 1100 acres and allowances.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 417 Vine street. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, 17 feet east of Crown street, No. 417; containing in front 17 feet, and extending in depth northward between lines parallel with Crown street 73 feet 2 inches to a 3 feet wide alley, leading from Crown street eastwardly to a 4 feet wide alley, which leads thence northwardly into Wood street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, $2000 may remain on mortgage. Keys may be had of James Buck, S. W. corner of Crown and Vine streets.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Desirable three-story brick Dwelling, No. 315 Gaskill street, between Third and Fourth streets. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable three-story brick messuage, and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Gaskill st., between Third and Fourth streets, No. 315; containing in front on Gaskill street, 15 feet, including half of a 3 feet wide alley, the upper stories of the house being built over the same, and extending in depth 61 feet 9 inches, including a 3 feet wide alley. Immediate possession. Keys at office of Dickson Brothers, No. 320 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of John Miller, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 221 Gaskill street. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, *without reserve*, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Gaskill street, west of Second street, No. 221; containing in front on Gaskill street 12 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 44 feet 3 inches, including at the rear end thereof part of an alley 3 feet wide. Sale absolute. By order of

SAMUEL P MILLER, }
JOHN F. COMBS, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Genteel Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2118 Walden street, between Market and Arch streets. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Walden street, west of Twenty-first street, No. 2118; containing in front on Walden street 16 feet, and extending in depth 32 feet 4 inches. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at Kline & Keys', No. 1112 Ridge avenue.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—VERY VALUABLE Country Seat and Mansion, on account of the owner's removal to another city.

The property consists of 8 acres of land at the corner of Oak lane and Jenkintown road, 7½ miles from the city of Philadelphia; 1½ miles from Oak Lane station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad (in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, just beyond the city line). Splendid modern pointed-stone Mansion, stone stable, carriage-house, etc. Will be sold at Merchants' Exchange, May 25, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Photograph may be seen at Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, and all particulars learned from their advertisements. 5 13 ths 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Genteel three-story brick dwelling, No. 225 Lybrand street, between Thirteenth and Broad, north of Race street. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Lybrand street, 213 feet 6 inches north of Race street, No. 225; containing in front on Lybrand street 16½ feet, and extending in depth 60 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand; Modern Three-story Brick Store and Residence with side yard, No 2024 North Second street, between Norris and Diamond streets, with Two-story Frame Building in rear on Philip street. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Second street, between Norris and Diamond streets, No. 2024; the lot containing in front on Second street 28 feet, and extending in depth 121 feet 9 inches to Philip street, with a two-story frame building on said street. The house contains 10 rooms, large store, and private entrance, and has all the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, cooking range, etc.; French-plate glass in store windows and doors; pavements arched and laid with flagstone; good dry cellar, which is floored; wine and ice closet, underground drainage, etc.; yard planted with grape vines, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $90. Possession July 1, 1869. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 728 Erie street, north of Fitzwater street, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Erie street, 56 feet north of Fitzwater street, No. 728; containing in front on Erie street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to a 12-feet-wide alley. It has been newly papered and painted, and has the modern conveniences. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2000 cash. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

No. 2.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1742 North Tenth street. All that modern three-story brick dwelling, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Tenth street, 148 feet 1½ inches south of Montgomery street; containing in front on Tenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet to a 3-feet-wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has the modern conveniences. Terms—$2000 cash. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONeers.—Desirable Country Seat and Farm, 20½ Acres, Lansdale, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable country seat and farm, 20 acres, 105 perches, situate at Lansdale, Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, Penna., about 3 minutes' walk of Lansdale Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, access 8 times daily, formerly owned and occupied by R. Parsons, Esq. The farm is divided into 6 fields; truck garden, lawn, etc.; fences in good condition; crops in ground; abundance of fruit trees. The improvements are a well-built 2½-story brick and stuccoed dwelling; contains 9 rooms and attics, porch all around, well of never-failing water in kitchen, barn, carriage-house and out-buildings. Included in the sale are 2 horses, 4 cows, poultry, 2 carriages, cart, and wagon harness and farming implements. The neighborhood is very desirable. Terms—$4000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Will be shown on application to the owner and occupant, Mrs. Rachel Moter.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Lot S. E. corner of Westminster avenue and Markoe street, Twenty-fourth ward. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable lot of ground situate on the southeast corner of Westminster avenue and Markoe street, Twenty-fourth ward; thence south along the east side of Markoe street 318 feet 3½ inches to ground granted to F. Sloan on ground rent; thence east along the same 100 feet to a point in the west line of a twenty feet wide street, extending from Westminster avenue southward to Seneca street; thence north along the west line of said street 321 feet 7½ inches to a point in the south line of Westminster avenue, and thence westward along the south side of said avenue 100 feet ⅝ of an inch to the place of beginning. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two three-story Brick Dwellings and Frame Shop, No. 1527 N. Second street, above Jefferson street. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Second street, 198 feet north of Jefferson street, No. 1527; containing in front on Second street 18 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet to Perry street. The improvements consist of a three-story brick dwelling, fronting on Second street, containing 6 rooms; a frame weaver-shop to accommodate 8 looms, with warping and spooling rooms in the rear, and a three-story brick dwelling, fronting on Perry street. Clear of all incumbrance. Possession of dwelling fronting on Second street and frame shop immediately.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 929 N. Twelfth street, above Poplar street. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, north of Poplar street, No. 929; containing in front on Twelfth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 55 feet. The house contains 11 rooms, numerous closets; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, under-ground drainage, tin roof; beautifully papered, etc. Terms—$4300 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1400 N. Thirteenth street. $200 to be paid at the time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—ESTATE OF LAWRENCE Dillon, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, with side office and yard, No. 1813 Frankford avenue, and two stables in the rear, between Montgomery avenue and Berks street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, two-story brick back building, with side office or store, and lot of ground, situate on the east side of of Frankford avenue, No. 1813; the lot containing in front on Frankford avenue 40 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet. Also, 2 stables in the rear. Subject to a mortgage of $3000. Immediate possession of the dwelling.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick residence, 1419 North Eighth street, above Master street. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eighth street, north of Master street, No. 1419, containing in front on Eighth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 102 feet 9 inches to A street. The house has all the modern improvements and conveniences, contains twelve rooms, parlor, dining room, and two kitchens on the first floor. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Will be open for examination daily previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s 3t No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three well-secured Ground Rents, $48·50 each, a year. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those three well-secured redeemable yearly ground rents of $48·50 each, a year, each secured by a two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the south side of McClellan street, between Second and Third streets and above Mifflin street, First Ward, Nos. 242, 244, and 246; each containing in front 14 feet, and extending in depth 53 feet to a 3 feet wide alley. They will be sold separately.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story frame dwelling, stable, and 2¼ acres, Harrowgate lane, below Nicetown lane. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, containing 2 acres and 114 perches, with the messuages thereon erected, situate on a new road, lately opened near Harrowgate, leading from the Frankford road to the Germantown road, Twenty-third ward, known as Harrowgate lane. The improvements are a two-story frame house, containing 9 rooms; frame stable. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession.

The property of James S. Jenkins. Keys next door.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel three-story brick cottage, York street, west of Twenty-third street, 20 feet front, 112 feet deep. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome three-story brick cottage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of York street, 60 feet west of Twenty-third street, Twenty-eighth ward; containing in front on York street 20 feet, and extending in depth 112 feet. Terms, cash. Immediate possession. Keys next door.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 15 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Jacob Wagner, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, June 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 520 Noble street, east of Sixth street. All that two-story brick dwelling, No. 520 Noble street, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Noble street, 27 feet 8½ inches west of Magnolia street, Twelfth ward; containing in front on Noble street 17 feet 4½ inches, and in depth on the west side 70 feet 6 inches, and on the east side 69 feet 7 inches, and in breadth on rear end 17 feet 3½ inches. Together with the privilege of a 3 feet wide alley, leading eastward into Magnolia street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash. Possession with deed.

No. 2. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 518 Noble street. All that two-story brick dwelling, No. 518 Noble street, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Noble street, 15 feet west of Magnolia street, Twelfth ward; containing in front on Noble street 12 feet 8½ inches, and in depth 51 feet 7½ inches. Together with the privilege of a 3 feet alley way leading southward and eastward into Magnolia street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Rents for $300 per annum. Sale absolute.

By order of Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 6 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Valuable Business Stands. Three three-story Brick Stores, Nos. 219, 221, and 223 Church street, east of Third street. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1—All that valuable three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Church street, east of Third street, No. 219, containing in front 15 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 58 feet 4 inches.

No. 2—All that valuable three-story brick store and lot of ground, adjoining the above, being No. 221, containing in front 15 feet 1½ inches, and in depth 58 feet 4 inches.

No. 3—All that valuable three-story brick store and lot of ground, adjoining the above, being No. 223, containing in front 15 feet 7½ inches, and extending in depth 26 feet one-half inch, then narrowing to 7 feet 4½ inches, and extending still further in depth 14 feet, the entire depth being 40 feet.

Terms, half cash. Sale absolute. By order of

GEO. D. PARRISH, }
WILLIAM HUNT, } Executors.
STEPHEN S. PRICE, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 1s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very valuable business location. Two Three-story Brick Stores, Nos. 232 and 234 S. Second street, with Seven Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear forming a court, fronting on Levant street, 31½ feet front, 289 feet deep, two fronts. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Second street, south of Dock street; the lot containing in front on Second street 31 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 289 feet to Levant street. The improvements are a large and substantially built three-story brick building, occupied as two stores, fronts on Second street, Nos. 232 and 234, with seven three-story brick dwellings in the rear, called Southampton court, running from No. 213 Levant street, on which it is 32 feet front. Terms, half cash. Sale absolute.

By order of GEORGE D. PARRISH, }
WILLIAM HUNT, } Executors.
STEPHEN S. PRICE. }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 1 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Stone Residence, with Stable and Coach-house, Johnson street, southwest of Green street, Germantown, 151 feet front, 300 feet deep, to Norton street. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story stone rough-cast messuage, with two-story back building and large lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Johnson street, 343 72-100 feet southwest of Green street, Germantown, Twenty-second ward; the lot containing in front on Johnson street 151 19-100 feet, and extending in depth 300 feet to Norton street—2 fronts. The house is well and substantially built; has piazza front and back; has parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 9 chambers, and bath-room; gas, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, range, etc.; cellars paved with brick, and has a vault enclosed. The lot is handsomely laid out; has vegetable garden, etc. Stable and coach-house, green-house, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$4000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FRONT Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Valuable Business Location. Two three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 513 and 515 Arch street, extending through to Cherry street, 47 feet front, 288 feet deep, two fronts. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two three-story brick messuages and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Arch street, west of Fifth street; the lot containing in front on Arch street 47 feet 1 inch, and extending in depth 288 feet to Cherry street, on which is erected a stable and coach-house. The houses are large, well and substantially built, and could be easily altered into stores. Subject to an irredeemable yearly ground rent of $600. The above is situated in an improving business neighborhood. Terms—Half cash. Sale absolute. By order of

GEORGE D. PARRISH, }
WILLIAM HUNT, } Executors.
STEPHEN S. PRICE, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 1s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and very Valuable Lot, 11 acres, known as "Barclay Hall," Turner's lane, Twenty-first ward, intersected by Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Berks, Norris, and Diamond streets. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable country place, of between 10 and 11 acres, known as "Barclay Hall," situate on Turner's lane, and having fronts on six streets. The improvements are a large mansion house, tenant house, barn, and out-buildings. It adjoins and is surrounded by several very valuable properties; several rows of handsome residences are being built in the neighborhood. See plan. Terms—Half cash. Sale absolute.

By order of GEORGE D. PARRISH, }
WILLIAM HUNT, } Executors.
STEPHEN S. PRICE. }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 1 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers.—Business location.—Two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 519 and 521 North street, between Fifth and Sixth and Market and Arch streets. Forty feet front. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two three-story brick messuages and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of North street, west of Fifth street, Nos. 519 and 521; containing together in front on North street 40 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. The above is situate in an improving business neighborhood. Terms, half cash. Sale absolute. By order of

GEORGE D. PARRISH, }
WILLIAM HUNT, } Executors.
STEPHEN S. PRICE, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 1 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and Valuable Lot, Eighth street, Seventh street, Fitzwater street, Three Valuable Fronts, 394½ feet by 228⅜ feet. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and very valuable lot of ground, situate at the corner of Eighth, Seventh and Fitzwater streets; containing in front on Eighth street 228 feet 5 inches, on Fitzwater street, 394 feet 10 inches, on Seventh street 228 feet 5 inches. A plan, showing how it could be divided into smaller building lots, may be seen at the Auction Rooms. Terms—Half cash. Sale absolute. By order of

GEORGE D. PARRISH, }
WM. HUNT, } Executors.
STEPHEN S. PRICE, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Eleven Three-story Brick Dwellings, forming a court, known as "Northampton," Nos. 426, 428, and 430 Dillwyn street, north of Callowhill street, 60 feet front. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those eleven three-story brick dwellings, forming a court, and known as "Northampton," situate on the west side of Dillwyn street, north of Callowhill street, Nos. 426, 428, and 430; the lot containing in front on Dillwyn street 60 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet. Terms, half cash. Sale Absolute.

By order of GEORGE D. PARRISH, }
WILLIAM HUNT, } Executors.
STEPHEN S. PRICE, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 1 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.

May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

MOUNT VERNON, No. 2032—Modern Residence.
MOUNT VERNON, No. 1307—Genteel Dwelling.
SIXTH (North), No. 420—Valuable Residence.
OAK LANE, 8 acres—Elegant Country Seat.
OLD YORK ROAD and OAK LANE—Country Place, 18 acres.
PITTVILLE, Twenty-second ward—Frame Dwelling and 2 acres.
COUNTY LINE ROAD—Country Place, 6 acres.
CHESNUT, N. E. corner of Third—Five-story Building.
ARCH, No. 2005—Modern Residence.
CLINTON County, Penna. 1100 Acres of Land.
CHURCH, Nos. 219, 221, and 223—Valuable Stores.
NORTH, Nos. 519 and 521—Business Location.
ARCH, Nos. 513 and 515—Business Location.
DILLWYN, Nos. 426 and 428—Eleven Brick Dwellings.
EIGHTH, SEVENTH, and FITZWATER—Large Lot, Three Fronts.
SECOND (South), Nos. 232 and 234—Stores and Dwellings.
TURNER'S LANE, near Broad—Large Lot, 11 acres.
SPRUCE, No. 1123—Modern Residence.
CHESNUT, Nos. 1700, 1702, 1704, and 1706—Eight Valuable Residences.
THIRD (North), No. 507—Tavern and Dwelling.
TENTH (North), No. 1518—Modern Residence.
BROAD and THOMPSON, S. W. corner—Elegant Residence.
FILBERT, No. 1626—Brick Residence.
FITZWATER, No. 817—Brick Dwelling.
LOMBARD, west of Twenty-third—Large Lot.
SOUTH, No. 510—Business Stand.
SECOND (North), No. 552—Store and Dwelling.
TENTH (South), No. 12—Store and Dwelling.
SECOND (South), Nos. 242, 244, and 246—Valuable Stores.
BROAD (North), No. 1322—Elegant Residence.
SUMMIT, Chesnut Hill—Elegant Mansion.
YORK, west of Twenty third—Genteel Cottage.
SEVENTH (North), No. 1305—Genteel Dwelling.
VINE, No. 417—Genteel Dwelling.
TWELFTH (North), No. 929—Modern Dwelling.
Full particulars of the above in handbills and catalogues.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.

116 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
100 shares Northern Liberties National Bank.
45 shares Girard National Bank.
16 shares North America National Bank.
10 shares Commercial National Bank.
15 shares Philadelphia Exchange.
20 shares New Castle and Wilmington Railroad.
3 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
80 shares Fame Insurance Company.
24 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
5 shares Horticultural Hall.
100 shares American Buttonhole Machine.
8 shares Continental Hotel Company.
Pew No. 28, Holy Trinity Church.
100 shares Manufacturers' National Bank.
120 shares Abbott Iron Company of Baltimore.
150 shares Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
$200 Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
100 shares Empire Transportation Company.
16 shares Spring Garden Insurance Company.
Catalogues now ready. 5 21 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 207 South Tenth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHAMBER SUIT, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

May 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 207 South Tenth street, by catalogue, the handsome walnut parlor furniture, suits of handsome oiled walnut chamber furniture; fine oil paintings, "St. Peter at the Gate of the Temple," Washington, Landscape, etc.; fine Brussels and other carpets, gas consuming stoves, etc.

May be examined early on morning of sale. 5 18 6t

Sale at No. 1705 Wallace street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME WILTON AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1705 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture, handsome walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, oak dining-room furniture, handsome walnut chamber furniture, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, handsome Wilton and Brussels carpets, handsome secretary and bookcase, large library table, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

May be examined on morning of sale. 1 5 18 8t

BUNTING, DURBUROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

May 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 18 5t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 19 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

May 27, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [5 21 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 28, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. 1000 rolls mattings, oil-cloths, etc. 5 22 5t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

25th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, the entire stock of a firm declining business, comprising tapestry, Brussels, ingrain, three-ply, and Venetian carpets; oil cloths; window shades, etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale without reserve. 5 21 3t

CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF PAINTINGS.

We intend making a sale of Paintings during the coming week at our Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Persons desirous of contributing should do so at once. 5 19 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, PAINTINGS, CHINA, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 25, at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, office desks and tables, large and small mantel and pier glasses, paintings, china, etc.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Also, an assortment of second-hand furniture, from families declining housekeeping. 5 22 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

May 24, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 5 20 3t

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH

Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Meeting of the Committee in this City—The Workings of the Custom House to be Inquired Into—Revenue from Tariff to Receive Attention.

It has not been forgotten that, prior to the adjournment of Congress, the House ordered the Committee of Ways and Means to sit during the vacation and examine witnesses, for the purpose of procuring knowledge with a view to a revision of the tariff, and of all the laws and regulations relating to custom houses and bonded warehouses. For some ten days past the committee has been pursuing its inquiries in the port of New York.

A good many witnesses have been examined, including the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer, several of the most experienced revenue officials (some of them not now in office), and several individuals employed by leading importers to take exclusive charge of their Custom-House business. A large amount of evidence has been taken, elucidating many points regarded as highly important.

Adjourning their investigations in that city to-day, it is expected that on Monday next the committee will resume them here in Philadelphia.

The preliminary meeting will be held at the Continental Hotel. More than likely the committee will remain in Philadelphia during the whole of next week. To facilitate their business on the subject of the tariff, it is requested that suggestions of changes and modifications in the law shall be made in writing, as there will not be time enough to devote to oral communications in every case. During the stay of the committee the members propose to visit a number of our workshops and factories.

The practical working of the present bonded warehouse system will be a principal subject of inquiry, especially as to the propriety of allowing goods, as is now the custom, to remain in bond three years without the payment of duties, and as to whether the Government should remit or refund the duties in cases where goods in bond are destroyed by fire. The present system of examining the baggage of passengers arriving here from foreign ports will also be taken into consideration, both as to frauds committed upon the Government by the importation of large quantities of valuable goods under the guise of "wearing apparel and personal effects," and also as to the annoyance, expense, and detention to passengers caused by the ignorance or misconduct of the Custom-House officials. The committee will likewise direct their attention to the general system of machinery for the collection of the revenue comprised in the offices of Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they afford such checks upon each other as will most effectually protect the Government, and at the same time furnish reasonable facilities to importers. The matter of smuggling will also attract considerable attention. The object of this investigation will not be to trace out individual cases of fraud, but to ascertain where the laws themselves are defective. This investigation will last several months, and will include a personal inspection by the committee of the workings of the revenue laws at all the principal commercial centres of the United States. Eight members out of the nine composing the "Ways and Means" are in attendance, and they are accompanied by their Clerk, Mr. George A. Bassett. The Chairman, General Schenck, does not expect to be able to continue with the committee through all the investigations, as he proposes to spend a part of the recess in Europe.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Origin of the Recent Fire—Confession of the Incendiaries.

On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the House of Refuge, used as a brush manufactory. As all the entrances to the apartment were found securely locked, the origin of the fire was at first enveloped in mystery. Through the exertions of Mr. McKeever, the efficient Superintendent, facts were elicited which fastened the guilt of the affair upon two desperate young scamps, William Curdy and Henry Davis by name. The former is 15 years of age and has been an inmate of the Refuge for two years. The latter is 16 years of age, and has been in the establishment for three years. Both were notorious, before they were thus disposed of, as professional sneak thieves, and were committed to the House of Refuge after being convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The evidence against the two culprits was so strong that Curdy, who had been the ringleader in the attempt to fire the building, has made a full confession. Their object was to effect an escape from the institution during the confusion which they hoped would result from a conflagration; and in order that they might not be thrown upon the world without funds for a start in life, Curdy a few days ago relieved the watchman of his timepiece, since recovered, from the sale of which he hoped to realize enough for immediate wants.

On Wednesday evening Curdy concealed himself in the basement, just as the workmen were about closing the place. He then secured a key to one of the doors, which he knew he would find in the coat pocket of one of the men. After the basement had been locked up he let himself out by one of the windows, intending to effect an entrance during the evening. This he found impossible, and accordingly had to postpone it until morning. About 5 o'clock, when the inmates of the Refuge were rushing towards the wash-house, Curdy slipped away, entered the basement, and kindled a fire in three places. He then relocked the place, communicated the facts to Davis, and disposed of the stolen key by throwing it into the drain. The basement was filled with hair, Mexican grass, and wood, used in the manufacture of brushes, and burned readily, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done, the first floor of the building suffering but little.

Last fall a boy named Smart kindled a fire in the same place, and was sent to the County Prison for three years for so doing. But Curdy and Davis are such hardened and desperate young scamps, that the prospect of a long imprisonment, which they will certainly receive, did not deter them from repeating the attempt.

Robberies.—Last night thieves broke into the side door of the cigar store of W. R. Clark, on the corner of Seventh and Master streets, and carried off four thousand cigars, valued at $200.

The coal office of McCollin & Plaisted, on Chesnut street, above Thirtieth, was entered about 12 o'clock last night. The burglars went to work on the outside door of the safe, which they succeeded in blowing open, but the noise made was so great that the operators ran away, leaving their tools, consisting of a sledge, crowbars, drills, etc., behind them.

The of the tailor shops on Second street, above Poplar, was robbed of cloth valued at one thousand dollars. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing the rear door.

A drunken fellow, while sitting on a doorstep at Seventh and Shippen streets last night, was relieved of his boots.

Military Review.—The 1st Division P. M. will be reviewed by the Governor on Broad street, above Coates, on Monday afternoon, after which the division will parade over the following route:—Down Broad to Green, down Green to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut (passing the office of the Mayor, to whom the compliment of a marching salute has been tendered, and who, accompanied by City Councils, will there receive the division) to Fourth, down Fourth to Christian, up Christian to Broad, up Broad to Walnut, and dismiss.

Rescued from Drowning.—George Wright last night fell into the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf. A policeman heard the splash, and running to the spot, saw the feet of George sticking above water. Catching hold of these extremities the policeman tugged away and finally succeeded in extricating George's head from a coil of rope with which he had become entangled.

A Wife-Beater.—John Welsh, living at No. 813 Charles street, went home last evening and assaulted his wife in such a manner that she was forced to complain before Alderman Toland, who held him in $500 bail for trial.

Attention.—On Monday next General Prevost will inspect the first division of Pennsylvania Militia. As Captain Hibberd, of Company F, Fire Zouave regiment, intends to make a fine display, he wishes every one of his men to be in line.

Distinguished Arrivals.—Hon. William H. Seward, late Secretary of State, is at present in the city, where he has come to look after a South Broad street speculation. He is stopping at the Continental. Admiral Goldsborough, of the navy, also arrived in the city this morning.

The attention of manufacturers is called to the advertisement of Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company, No. 521 Columbia avenue, who have room and power to let in their enormous property, embracing an entire block, running from Fifth to Sixth street and from Columbia to Montgomery avenues.

Throwing Cobble Stones.—Samuel Wood, aged 13 years, was yesterday arrested at Fourth and Lombard streets, while throwing cobble stones on the highway. Alderman Carpenter bound him over to answer.

Reckless Driving.—John Stoll has been fined by Alderman Becker for driving a horse in a reckless manner through the upper part of the city.

☞ FUNERAL SERMON OF THE LATE Rev. George A. Durborow, by Rev. S. E. SMITH, at the CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, TWENTY-SECOND and CALLOWHILL Streets, to-morrow evening at 7·45.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
3 26 No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

National Banks—Amount of Securities Held by the Government—Tax on Bank Stock.

The Mount Holly Disaster.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Commander William C. West, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory; Paymaster J. S. Gulick, ordered to the Franklin, as fleet paymaster of the European squadron, to succeed Paymaster J. O. Bradford, who has been ordered to return to New York. Captain George Brown, who took the ram Stonewall to Japan, arrived this morning and reported at the Navy Department.

The Asiatic Squadron.

He reports all well in the Asiatic squadron, and that things are rapidly assuming a settled status in Japan.

Securities of National Banks.

The statement of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks, May 22, 1869, as security for circulating notes: United States bonds held per last report $342,807,800; on hand this day $342,807,800 as security for deposits of public money with banks designated as depositories; United States securities held per last report $29,425,350; transferred this day $35,000; on hand this day $29,390,350; total securities held $372,198,150.

Fractional Currency.

No fractional currency was issued for the week ending May 22, 1869. Shipments of fractional currency for the past week:—Assistant Treasurer United States, Boston, $50,000; Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, $100,000; Assistant Treasurer United States, Philadelphia, $100,000; National Banks and others, $181,000.

Tax Upon Capital Stock of Banks.

A Mr. Lewis of New York, representing several prominent bankers and brokers of that city, arrived here yesterday evening, for the purpose of testing the question of the tax upon the capital employed by bankers and brokers, and reopened the argument before Commissioner Delano, Assistant Commissioner Douglass having refused to open the decision which fixes the tax upon the capital employed at one twenty-fourth of one per cent. It is thought Commissioner Delano will sustain the decision of Mr. Douglass, and the matter will probably be taken into court.

Appointments.

The President has made the following appointments:—

Samuel B. Ruggles, to represent the United States at the International Statistic Convention at Hague.

Horatio G. Sickels, Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth district, Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—James O. Leech at Ballston, N. Y.; Simon Henderson, Santa Clara, Cal.; James A. Hoag, Coxsackie, N. Y.; Adelaido Livingston, Greenville, Ala.; Fred. Bull, La Grange, Ga.; O. Z. Olin, Waukesha, Wis.; George M. Howlett, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Southern Elections.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The President intimated this morning to Judge Paschall, during an interview on Texas affairs, that the elections in Mississippi and Texas would be ordered for the first Tuesday in November.

The President's Summer Vacation.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, will leave here about the first of June for West Point, N. Y., and spend a few days there during the examination of cadets, which commences on the first of June, the eldest son of the president, Master Fred. Grant, being at the Military Academy there.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Mount Holly Railroad Accident.

MOUNT HOLLY, May 22.—The locomotive that exploded yesterday between Washington and Water streets was attached to a train of twenty-one cars, containing marl from Vincentown, and was destined to Woodlane, about one mile south of Burlington. It had formerly been a first-class engine, but was still considered a good freight engine, and had never been condemned, as reported, or it would have met the fate of all such engines, and been broken up. It now lies in the Rancocas creek, where it bounded after leaving the track.

The conductor, John Saylor, is not expected to recover, and will probably die before night.

Latest Particulars of the Disaster—The Men Killed and Injured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., May 22.—The engine was attached to a loaded marl train consisting of twenty-one cars. The explosion occurred about one mile from Burlington, and by it the following persons were injured:—Job Gaskill, engineer; Charles L. Pratt, fireman; John Saylor, conductor, besides a brakesman and laborer, the two latter only slightly. Gaskill died last evening. Pratt, the fireman, died during the afternoon, and the conductor is not expected to survive. The engine, No. 39, was considered a good one for the service in which it was employed.

FROM THE WEST.

Shipment of Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Ten thousand bushels of wheat in bulk, a part of a shipment of 100,000 bushels from St. Paul to Liverpool, via New Orleans, arrived here yesterday.

The beautiful grounds of the Laclede Racing Association, four miles from this city, will be subdivided and sold about the middle of next month.

Republican Canvass.

The *Republican* learns that the Arrapahoes and a few Cheyennes have come into Camp Supply, south of Fort Dodge, Kansas, and orders have been sent forward to furnish them with provisions.

Colonel N. D. Wilson was about leaving Fort Dodge to place the above named Indians on their reservation.

The Kansas-Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Judge Parsons, President of the Southern branch of the Kansas-Pacific Railroad, reports that the people of the Neosha Valley have organized a company to build a railroad from Emporia, Kansas, to Holden on the Pacific-Missouri road, which will put Southern Kansas in communication with St. Louis, 150 miles shorter than the railroad connection of the same region with Chicago from Emporia southwest. The contemplated road will pass through the Osage Indian lands to Albuquerque, New Mexico. This road will traverse and drain the finest agricultural and grazing land on the continent.

Fire at Plattsburg, N. Y.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 22.—A fire broke out at half-past 2 o'clock this morning in Nichols & Lynde's brick block, opposite the Cumberland House, which was occupied by Hyman Brothers, dealers in dry goods, and Miss Welden, dressmaker. Loss on building and goods, $20,000; insured for $12,000.

PRINTING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL,
NOVELTIES IN
CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, ETC.
Those wishing fine work will do well to call on us.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
mws3m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOM AND POWER
TO LET.
INQUIRE OF
Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,
NO. 521 COLUMBIA AVENUE,
OR OF
HARVEY & FORD,
LEDGER PLACE,
5 22 3t ABOVE SECOND STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

President Grant's Summer Visit to the North—The Mississippi and Texas Elections—Military Men as Indian Agents—Crowds at the White House.

Presbyterian Conventions in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Crowds at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—There was a large number of visitors at the White House to-day. Among them were many members of Congress. About 1 o'clock Secretaries Boutwell and Cox arrived, and it was announced that the President was engaged with public business, and could not see any more visitors for that day, whereupon the crowd dispersed.

Indian Agents.

Many of the army officers recently assigned to duty as Indian Agents are much dissatisfied with their positions, and talk of resigning. It is thought there will be a number of vacancies before long.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Society of West Point.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A meeting of old graduates of West Point was held in the College of the City of New York, this afternoon, for the purpose of forming a friendly organization to be called the Society of West Point. A number of officers distinguished during the war took part in the proceedings. Dr. Webster, Major-Generals Anderson, Callum, and Webb, and Generals Brice, Tower, and Viele were present.

Damages Against the Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The jury in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court has mulcted the Erie Railroad Company in $3250 damages to Mrs. Carhart, for causing the death of her husband.

Fires in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A fire in Brooklyn to-day damaged the Ridgewood flour mills on Grand street $3000.

Another fire damaged Charles Fent's cradle factory $4000. No insurance.

The Crime of Infanticide—What the Presbyterian Assemblies Say of it and Marital Relations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Old and New School Assemblies held another session this morning. Reports from various committees were read. Rev. Mr. Seur offered a resolution as follows:—

Whereas, It is well known that the Scriptural views of the marriage relations are becoming prevalent in some parts of our land so that its obligations of husband and wife and divorces for slight and unwarrantable reasons are becoming more frequent every year; and

Whereas, The horrible crime of infanticide is also on the increase; therefore

Resolved, That we urge upon all the ministers of our Church the duty of giving instruction to the people of their respective charges as to the scriptural doctrine concerning the marriage relation, and that we warn them against joining in wedlock any who may have been divorced upon other than scriptural grounds; and that we also exhort church sessions to the exercise of due discipline in the cases of those members who may be guilty of violating the law of Christ in this particular.

Resolved, That we regard the destruction by parents of their own offspring before birth as a crime against God and against nature, and that as there are many influences at work in public and in secret to corrupt the minds of the people until the frequency of such murders is no longer sought to be concealed, we hereby warn those who are guilty of these crimes that they cannot inherit eternal life, and that it is vile hypocrisy for such persons to remain in communion with the visible Church of Christ, and that we exhort those who have been called to preach the Gospel, and all those who love piety and the truth, and who would arrest the just judgments of the Almighty God upon the State and nation, that they may be no longer silent or tolerant of these things, but that they take a bold stand, that the flood of impurity and cruelty may be stayed.

A resolution from a Philadelphia body on temperance was read, the substance of which was as follows:—It was requested that each of the ministers of the Church be exhorted to preach on the duty of total abstinence, on the last Sabbath of each year.

Tuesday afternoon was named for considering the subject of the reunion of the Churches. It was approved by the Assembly.

The proceedings of the New School were also of a routine character.

Reports were read from delegates to the General Assembly of United Presbyterians, the Congregational Church, General Association of New Hampshire, Synod of Reformed Church, and Synod of Scotland.

Both bodies adjourned till Monday morning. On Monday evening a reception will be given at Apollo Hall to the delegates of both bodies.

FROM EUROPE.

A Spanish Minister Resigns.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, May 22.—Adelando Lopez de Ayala, Minister for the Colonies, has resigned.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, May 22—5 P. M.—Tallow, 42s. 9d.

ANTWERP, May 22.—Petroleum quiet. Standard white, 47¾f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	192½	West. Union Tel.	43¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	28⅜	Cleve. and Toledo R.	105¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅝	Toledo and Wabash.	75
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	76⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	91⅝	Adams Express.	60⅛
Chi. and W. W. pref.	104⅜	Wells, Fargo.	33⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	126⅜	United States.	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158⅝	Tennessee 6s.	66
Pacific M. S. ex-div.	88⅛	Gold.	141⅛

Market steady.

The Mortality of the City.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 240, being an increase of 25 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 114 were adults; 126 minors; 179 were born in the United States; 54 were foreign; 7 were unknown; 18 were people of color; and 7 from the country. Of the number, 5 died of congestion of the brain; 17 of inflammation of the lungs; 9 of typhoid fever; 9 of marasmus; 6 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	5	Fifteenth	16
Second	12	Sixteenth	9
Third	11	Seventeenth	8
Fourth	6	Eighteenth	8
Fifth	10	Nineteenth	16
Sixth	6	Twentieth	19
Seventh	14	Twenty-first	3
Eighth	8	Twenty-second	4
Ninth	6	Twenty-third	2
Tenth	9	Twenty-fourth	14
Eleventh	6	Twenth-fifth	5
Twelfth	2	Twenth-sixth	8
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-seventh	12
Fourteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	1

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The New York Stock and Produce Markets—Closing Quotations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Quotations of the New York Produce Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The market for Western and State Flour is lower on all grades except State. Business in part for export, but chiefly for home use. Sales 6200 bbls., at $5·40@5·70 for superfine State; $6·10@6·30 for extra State; $6·40@6·90 for fancy State; $5·85@6·30 for the low grades of Western extra; $6·35@6·55 for good to choice spring Wheat extras; $6·40@7·75 for Minnesota and Iowa extras; $6·10@6·60 for shipping Ohio; $6·80@8·10 for trade and family brands; $6·40@7·50 for amber winter wheat extra Indiana and Michigan; $7@9·65 for white wheat do.; and $7·20@10·50 for St. Louis extra and double extra. California Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 350 bbls. and sacks at $7@8·70 for Horn. Southern Flour firm and fairly active for standard brands; sales of 350 bbls. at $6·65@7·50 for ordinary to good extra Baltimore and country; $6·70@9·50 for extra and family Georgia and Virginia; and $6·75@13·50 for extra and family Maryland and Delaware. Rye Flour is easier, but fairly active; sales of 450 bbls. at $4·70@6·70. Corn Meal dull and heavy. The Wheat market is fairly active, but closes lower; demand quite general; bulk of sales is for that to arrive. California Wheat is firmer; sales 103,000 bushels at $1·48@1·50 for No. 1 Chicago spring afloat in lots; $1·43 for No. 2 Chicago spring afloat; $1·45 for No. 2 Milwaukee afloat in lots, and $1·42@1·43 to arrive soon; red Western on private terms; $1·65@1·70 for white California; $1·85 for white Michigan; $1·46@1·50 for white Canada in bond.

Barley Malt unchanged; sales of 950 bushels at $1·85@1·90.

Oats in increased demand, though tame at close; sales 64,000 bushels nominal; Western at 77 cents, and at railroad depot, 78 cents; closing, some State at 77@78 cents, afloat. Rye dull and somewhat nominal; the sales 4000 bushels Western at $1·30, afloat. Corn firmly held at opening; but demand being light, prices declined, and market closes tame; sales 7000 bushels damp and unsound at 71@77 cents; new Western mixed at 79@85 cents, closing at 79@83 cents; old do. 92½@93½ cents in store, and 95½ cents afloat.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, etc. etc.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer:—

1st. It cures, not by stopping Cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for a while, but by their constringing effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. WISHART has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1·50 per bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Address,

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
NO. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
5 19 ws2t PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPER
AT RETAIL,
AT RIGHT PRICES.
J. H. LONGSTRETH,
NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
5 12 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

These canned Tomatoes have already acquired the highest reputation for the solidity and pure natural flavor of the Tomatoes, and large size of the can, making them at once the best goods both for consumers and dealers.
Sold by all Grocers and Market-men.
Factory, Cumberland county, New Jersey.
Agency, No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philada.
5 21 1m QUINTON PACKING COMPANY.

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF
FANCY TOILET WARE,
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
3 20 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1869, is published in according with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, all paid up .... $200,000·00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand .... $428·62
Cash in National City Bank .... 3,819·84
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission .... 12,697·43
Amount of loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owin....g... 84,226·89
United States Bonds, 5-20s, par value, $60,000, market .... 64,395·00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, amount loaned on each kind, par and market value .... 44,422·22
On Bonds and Mortgages, well secured .... 84,226·39

	Par.	Market.	Amount Loaned.
On 50 sh. Com. Nat. Bk. stock (Cleveland)	$5,000	$6,500	$6,500·00
On 40 sh. Mer. Nat. Bk. stock (Cleveland)	4,000	5,000	4,000·00
On 135 sh. Nat. City Bk. stock (Cleveland)	13 500	14,850	12,252·78
On 8 sh. Cleveland Paper Co. stock	800	900	700·00
On 32 sh. People's Gaslight Co. stock	800	800	469·44
On 76 sh. Lake Superior Iron Co. stock	1,520	1,900	1,000·00
On 100 sh. Western Union Tel. stock	10,000	3,300	3,000·00
On Western Union Tel. bonds	9,500	9,500	9,000·00
On U. S. Government bonds	7,500	8,000	7,500·00

Interest on investments due and unpaid ... 2,890·00
Accrued interest not yet due .... 3,161·00
Bills receivable, Marine premiums, etc. .... 10,786·65
Revenue Stamps .... 25·00
Personal property, Office, Safe, Furniture, etc. etc. .... 2,946·01

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due .... $9,085·72
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks .... 35,700·00

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received .... $110,976·59
NOTE.—All premiums are regarded as cash. Only on a very small amount is credit given for short periods, principally on Marine Risks.
Amount of premium earned .... 110,976·59
Interest received from investments .... 13,881·08

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year ..... $57,501·33
Amount of return premiums paid or unpaid .... 11,921·81
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company.. 26,167·83
Amount of taxes paid by the Company ..... 2,215·45
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures .... 4,226·93
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share .... $20·00

EDMUND P. MORGAN, President.
J. B. MERIAM, Treasurer.
A. M. SEARLES, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,
STATE AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,
North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 18 tuths3 PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
DR. CHEOPSUS,
THE DISCOVERER OF
THE ZINGARI.

Dr. ALI SALMON CHEOPSUS, the discoverer of the powerful herb known as the ZINGA, or, as it is called by the Egyptians, Zingari, was an Egyptian, born in the valley of the Biblical historic Nile, in that part of Egypt known in ancient history as Bahara, and in modern times as Lower Egypt. Cheopsus, being of humble parentage, was in early youth placed in the service of a shepherd, who, in his nomadic course of life with his flocks, wandered far into the interior or upper regions of the Blue Nile, through the district of Said and Vostari. During the long and weary days of herding in the fertile valleys and on the borders of the lakes, although a mere boy, Cheopsus exhibited a natural or intuitive love and knowledge of flowers, herbs, roots, barks, and vegetables generally. On his return from the upper country with his flocks he would invariably bring with him fruits, seeds, herbs, roots, etc., and transplant and sow them on the land of his employer or in the limited domain of his parents, until, at the age of sixteen years, he had stocked a considerable tract of land near the town of Menant, in Bahara, with the choicest vegetables and medicinal plants, among which were millet, sweet rush, carthamus, cardamon, aloe, jalap, coloquintida, sycamores, cassia, acacias, etc.

After a faithful service of ten years as a shepherd he devoted himself exclusively to the selection and propagation of strange and rare plants and flowers, containing medical qualities heretofore unknown to the Rofas or Doctors of Egypt. While thus employed in his simple and useful pursuits, he daily ministered to the poor people who suffered from the various maladies incident to the climate, and had, by his vegetable preparations and compounds, gained a proud local reputation as a skilful physician. By the laws of Egypt—despotic and rigid as they were—Cheopsus subjected himself to punishment for infringing upon the exclusive rights of the Postophori, a class of priests who alone had the privilege of officiating as doctors. Upon complaint being lodged against him, Cheopsus was transported as a prisoner to Cairo. After much delay and suffering he was brought forth for trial. The people of his neighborhood were there in great numbers, and demanded a hearing before Mohamed Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. Mohamed, a wise and enlightened prince, granted the prayer of the people, and commanded Cheopsus to be brought before him, to hear and decide the charge preferred against the prisoner. Mohamed, famous in both hemispheres for his encouragement of the arts and sciences, and ever anxious to promote the welfare of the people, was taken by surprise at the wonderful knowledge displayed by the unlettered Doctor. He not only immediately set Cheopsus at liberty, but placed him under the care of the celebrated Raschid, the principal Professor of Medicine of the school Mizra, at Cairo. Here, after several years of attention and laborious study, with his quick, active mind, and almost inherent power of comprehension, he had mastered all the mysteries and secrets of the healing art known to the Rofas of the College. His fame spread, as on the wings of the wind, by reason of his many wonderful cures, not only in Egypt, but throughout Turkey, Greece, Arabia, and Persia. In the acme of his fame and great reputation, he was specially deputed by his benefactor and friend, the Viceroy Mohamed Ali, to undertake a journey to the unexplored regions of Upper Egypt, with the view of discovering some plant possessing the medicinal qualities to cure the dangerous maladies prevailing among the people usually after the vernal equinox. Besides the plague, the people of all classes were tormented with fever and ague, bilious fevers, bronchitis, nervous debility, diarrhœa, typhus fever, and other diseases peculiar to the climate of the Nile country. In this Cheopsus, after months of search, trials, and experiment, was most successful, and brought with him the Zingarini herb—a vegetable production perhaps unequalled for medicinal virtues upon the face of the globe. After procuring large quantities of this truly precious weed, and its rapid growth by transplantation in the cultivated valleys of the lower Nile, the preparation of the famous tonic, the ZINGARI BITTERS, was commenced and given to the public. Its effect was miraculous, and so much did the sanitary condition of the people of Cairo improve, that Cheopsus was honored and esteemed by natives and foreigners as a public benefactor. Honors and presents were showered upon him. The Viceroy, as a token of his regard for Cheopsus, and as an acknowledgment of great services, decorated him with the imperial orders of Ismael and Saladin. The Sultan of Turkey, as well as the Imaum of Muscat, invited Cheopsus, who was now called the Rofa a Mizraim (the Doctor of Egypt), to their courts, and received him with the most distinguished consideration.

On one of his travels from Alexandria to the Island of Corfu, a fellow-passenger, a merchant from the city of Berlin, a relative of the proprietor of the ZINGARI BITTERS, made the doctor's acquaintance, and having shown him many favors during the tempestuous and dangerous voyage, Cheopsus, to be remembered by one from a distant land, gave him a receipt for the preparing of this great vegetable panacea. From Germany the present proprietor obtained this valuable recipe—comparatively but a few years ago; but the efficacy and healing qualities of this extraordinary preparation has already made it as famous and popular in America (inclusive of portions of the southern divisions of this continent) as in the ancient kingdom of the Pharoahs. It is sold in almost every city, town, and village, and wherever it has been tried it has produced marvellous results. The proprietor has in his possession thousands of certificates from individuals who have been benefited by the Bitters.

The great ZINGARI BITTERS was but recently offered to the American public. Its high qualities were almost immediately recognized, and the demand for it increased so rapidly that the manufacturer with great difficulty kept the supply in advance of the consumption. The proprietors, disclaiming any attempt to establish a new system of medication, are warranted, on the light of past experience, to declare, without fear of successful contradiction, that they have produced a remedy against infectious, organic, malarious, epidemic, scrofulous, or inflammatory diseases, unsurpassed. As a preventive against these it has been thoroughly tested, and is always successful. It is the great Hygienic compound, and searches out diseased action in every part of the system, sending increased vitality into every channel. It has been widely and successfully tested in a great variety of cases of Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Colic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, etc., etc.

As a remedy in cases of Cholera it never fails, if used in time, to prevent, and invariably cures this disease if used as directed. As a remedy against Cholera Morbus and Diarrhœa in all its forms, acute and chronic, it surpasses all other compounds. Used in malarious climates and in the hot weather of the summer, it is a most valuable preventive. As a Tonic it is unequalled.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

The use of the Zingari Bitters will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which nature fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis or true skin, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired, removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our days; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of irregularities and disease.

Read these certificates taken from a large collection:—

THE MOST REMARKABLE CURE KNOWN TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

This may certify that about four years ago I was attacked with what seemed a very obscure affliction. I felt not really sick, but continually suffered of a general uneasiness and peculiar pains in my legs. After suffering in this way for several months, sores commenced to break out, and soon not less than fourteen unhealthy ulcers were established, and their scrofulous character fully shown. Every one said (including several physicians) that this was the worst case of Scrofula they ever saw, and my chances for recovery were regarded as very poor. I am sure nothing I used did me any good. I spent all the money I could raise with doctors and for patent medicines, but was not in the least benefited. I was, about a year ago, induced to use the ZINGARI BITTERS, and was completely cured by less than four bottles. Any one who may be incredulous can see me at the Iron City Hotel, corner of Walnut and Railroad streets, Harrisburg, and see the scars for themselves. I do not believe that a more wonderful cure of this monstrous disease was ever effected by any medicine, and I confidently believe that almost every case of this complaint will yield to this extraordinary preparation. My general health is now excellent, and my appetite regularly good. I must have died but for your ZINGARI BITTERS.
GEO. THOMAS.

I, George Thomas, do swear that the above is true and correct in every particular. Sworn and subscribed before me.
A. C. SMITH.
Notary Public.

Certificate from his Excellency David R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania:—
HARRISBURG, Pa., December 7, 1866.

I have had occasion to use RAHTER'S ZINGARI BITTERS in my family, and found them very efficacious in all disorders of the bowels. I have recommended their use also to friends in New York, where they have been found to produce the same effect. Every family would do well to have a supply at all times on hand.
DAVID R. PORTER.

During the prevalence of Cholera in Columbia, Pa., I was attacked with rice-water Diarrhœa and Cramps; in fact, all the symptoms of that dreadful disease. I was completely relieved by a few doses of the ZINGARI BITTERS. I had also suffered, for over six months, of a pain in my breast and general debility which a half a bottle of the BITTERS wholly eradicated. I have gained nineteen pounds in weight since I used it. This BITTERS has greatly improved my health in every way—certainly did me more good than any medicine I ever used. I am stronger and healthier now than I have been for a number of years. I can confidently recommend this remedy to all who suffer as I did.

I, Jacob C. Scheaffer, do swear that the above statement is correct and true.
J. C. SCHEAFFER,
Sworn and subscribed, November 17, 1866, before
HENRY PEFFER, Alderman.

We have on file the largest number of certificates of which any preparation purporting to be of a similar nature can possibly boast—certificates from Members of Congress, Governors of States, Judges of Courts, Members of the Bar, Eminent Physicians, and intelligent ladies and gentlemen all over the country.

Sold by dealers throughout the world.
Price, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen.

F. RAHTER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 6 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Exclusive Agencies wanted where none are now established. 5 8 s2m